

THE WASHINGTON BEER

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1907.

Register Vernon Honored

BANQUET TO HON. W. T. VERNON, REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.
WASHINGTON'S LATEST AND GREATEST SOCIAL FUNCTION.

Much credit is due to the Committee Who Arranged, and to the Citizens Who Attended and Who Honored Themselves in Thus Honoring a Man Who Is Proving Himself Worthy of the Confidence of the Citizens Who Endorsed and the President Who Appointed Him to a Position of Trust and Honor in the Nation.

Washington is the center of political life of the nation, but it is no less the center of the social life and activity. Here meet and mingle the best men and the brightest minds that the country can produce, and here, in the last analysis, must be wrought out the final result in all the great questions which confront the American people.

It is but natural then, that all the great national characters should, from choice or from necessity, select the nation's capital as the center of their active operations. Here have these characters worked and struggled, and here have they been crowned with success or crushed by defeat.

Not since the days of Douglas, however, has there been a function so propitious in its harmony and unanimity, and at the same time so wide in its scope, representing so well in its personnel all classes of citizens and all sections of the country, as the banquet tendered the 31st ultimo to the present Register of the Treasury, Hon. W. T. Vernon of Kansas.

The Odd Fellows Hall, in which the function was held, was resplendent with patriotic decorations, among which were tastefully interwoven the emblems of Kansas, while conspicuous among the beautiful table decorations smiled in majesty the sunlit hues of the golden sunflower opening wide its bloom in a consciousness of freedom so characteristic of the spirit of Kansas and the Great West.

In the center of the South end of the hall, from a raised platform and concealed by palms, the Lyric Orchestra of Howard University discoursed sweet music throughout the evening. Reaching from this platform as an apex the table, in the shape of a huge "V," stretched away to the northeast and northwest corners of the hall. At the apex of the "V" and thus in plain view of every guest sat the guest of honor. On one side was the toastmaster, Mr. William L. Houston, Grand Master of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, and Rev. Oscar J. W. Scott, one of Mr. Vernon's staunchest friends, delivered the welcome address, instead of Dr. E. W. Lampton, who, all regretted to learn, was confined at home ill; and on the other side of Mr. Vernon sat Hon. John C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds, who spoke to the subject "Our Guest." Around the table, grouped by States in alphabetical order, sat the banqueters, representing twenty-five States, the District of Columbia, and Canada. They represented States from Massachusetts to Texas. Many came with their grips in their hands direct from the station, but every participant was in the hall by eight o'clock, the hour announced for beginning.

At each plate was a beautiful combined menu and souvenir program, unique in its conception and beautiful in its workmanship. It represented a bond of the United States, and was done in the colors of the United States Treasury notes. The vignette in the center was a likeness of Hon. W. T. Vernon, while the panels on either side contained the menu and the program. To the right and left below the vignette were scrolls, one containing a full-blown sunflower, the other a ripened ear of corn bursting from its husk in the fullness of its fruitage. Above an arch supported by two Corinthian columns was the inscription "Bond of a United People," and below the motto of Kansas, "Ad Astra Per Aspera." Below the picture was the signature of Mr. Vernon. The Printing Committee, under

the chairmanship of Mr. W. A. Joiner, and the young men at the Armstrong School, who worked out the details, certainly deserve the credit of having the most unique and beautiful souvenir program and menu that we have yet seen. The program carried also the names of the guests present, and will serve as a happy reminder of a delightful evening.

Mr. Bray, who was in charge of the work of arranging the program, must most heartily be commended upon his selection of high-grade speakers and live subjects, and no speaker attempted to trespass upon the rights of another by long-drawn-out deliverances. The speeches were all bright, witty, thoughtful and to the point, and the number kept within the limits of excellent judgment.

The cosmopolitan nature of the affair and the general popularity of Register Vernon is well attested by the geographic distribution of the men interested in extending him this mark of honor: Dr. Lampton represents Mississippi; Rev. Scott, Mr. Bray, Kansas; Mr. Lankford, Missouri; Mr. Stewart, Tennessee; Mr. Layton, District of Columbia, and Mr. Joiner, Illinois.

Of the speakers Mr. Houston represented Kentucky; Dr. Board, Ohio; Mr. Waller, New York; Mr. Greener, New York; Mr. Hewlett, Massachusetts; Dr. Moore, Pennsylvania; Mr. Terrell, District of Columbia; Dr. Curtis, Illinois; Mr. Moten, Virginia, and Mr. Dancy hails from North Carolina.

When the guests had taken their places at the table the presiding officer entered the hall with Mr. Vernon upon his arm, and escorted him to his place at the head of the table, amid a generous burst of applause. When the guests had been seated, Rev. O. J. W. Scott arose and in a few well-chosen words welcomed the banqueters. He then read a letter from Dr. E. W. Lampton, explaining his detention at home by illness and his regret at not being able to welcome them in person, as had been his ardent desire.

MENU.		
Pickles	Bouillon	Olives
	Blue Points on the Half Shell.	
	Rock Fish, Boiled.	
	New Potatoes, Creamed.	
	Fillet of Beef Mushroom Sauce.	
	Roast Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.	
	Tomato Salad.	
	Ice Cream.	Cake.
	Orangeade.	
	Black Coffee.	
Cheese		Crackers.
	Cigars.	

As the feast of viands was nearing a close Toastmaster Houston arose and announced that the feast of reason was yet to be served, and with a delightful introductory speech presented Dr. W. L. Board, who captivated his hearers in a few minutes by the masterly manner in which he set forth the various wants of the race, and pointed out that we want the highest and the best that there is in the civilization of which we are a part. He insisted that we know what we want, and "We want what we want when we want it."

Hon. John L. Waller, late captain in the Twenty-third Kansas, responded to the toast, "Citizen and Soldier," and traced the part that the Negro has taken in the military achievements of his country from the first blood of the Revolution, when Crispus Attucks gave his life to set in motion the fight for freedom, down to the war with Spain. As Attucks had been first in the Revolution, so Nicholas Biddle, a Negro with the First Pennsylvania troops, had been the first to shed his blood for the preservation of the Union, having been wounded by the mob as his regiment passed through Baltimore on its way to the defense of the Capital. That he has fought gallantly in the more recent conflicts is a matter of common knowledge.

As a citizen he has ever been true to the trust reposed in him and has never been known to vote on the wrong side of an issue, so as citizen he has amply proven his right to the highest gratitude and recognition of the nation.

Hon. Richard T. Greener spoke on "Colonial Expansion," setting forth in

clear and convincing style the drift of the present policy of America in colonial matters. Mr. Greener is one of the ablest men of the race.

Judge E. M. Hewlett, in discussing "Our Political Duty," thought it strange that we should be compelled to ask what is our duty; yet such was the case under the peculiar conditions in America. Among other things he pointed out that we must learn to hold race above self; cease fighting one another, and attack the common enemy; contend for every manhood right.

Judge R. H. Terrell, in discoursing on "Race Unity," called attention to the peculiar heritage that the race had received from slavery, which was especially calculated to weaken and destroy race unity, and he hailed the gathering before him as an evidence that this envy, strife, and jealousy were passing away. "And if this be true," said the Judge, "blessed be this night." Quoting Frederick Douglass, he reminded his hearers that greatness does not come to any people on flowery beds of ease.

Dr. L. B. Moore, responding to the toast "Educational Ideals," urged up-

most soul be laid bare in this splendid presence, how infinitesimally small by such comparison would seem my attempt to express these promptings.

I came to you a stranger, to assume the duties of the office to which I had been appointed, realizing that such an appointment was more than a personal elevation. It carried with it representation for the race, and hence great responsibilities calling for the best effort of any man. I assure you that my efforts have been to measure up to these responsibilities in a way which would please, not only superiors, but all the people of this great country without regard to color. If my conduct has been such as to find favor and approval, then, I feel more than repaid, and these words of yours tonight, and this testimonial will serve to encourage me to greater effort to perform my duties faithfully in the future as I have attempted to do in the past.

This is a most generous act, and I may say now that I have the kindest feelings for all of the elements that I have met since coming here, and which have all treated me with

comprehend. Aside from a faithful performance of the duties assigned him, he should maintain an especial interest in his people.

To no set of men does leadership bring greater responsibilities than to the Negro leader. The masses trust him implicitly, and for these we should think and labor.

It will be a splendid day for the race when the leaders shall lose sight of minor differences and agree upon broader lines which make for the common good. To say that we should all think alike on public policies is to argue against nature or to imply a blind fatuity which abject subservience to one would mean; but that, on the essentials we should agree, no one will deny.

In standing for each other we stand for the race. No jealousies nor envies should cause us to withhold from each other, that which any one deserves. At the same time honest criticism of one's public acts should not be mistaken for enmity, for until time is not men of bold and virile mentality in their zeal for the accomplishment of those things which they think best, will at times seemingly propagate divergent views with the

One of the most serious causes for alarm as I see it, is the intemperate criticism which at times we heap upon each other, and the holding up to the gaze of the world of the weaknesses which some of our greatest men, as well as the masses may possess. This is no argument nor apology for wrong doing, but is inspired by the feeling that it is always better to see good than ill in one's fellow man. This principle, making for the betterment of all mankind, means much, especially to a people whose antecedents would invite if not force some imperfections.

Unity of purpose and unity of thought, rather than a contrariwise movement on the part of those who see the light, will make for a sure and lasting better day.

That a race should have opposition as well as an individual indicates progress, but shall we cease our efforts for progress because of opposition? Not so—to correct that which is of wrong within the race—to emphasize the right and the better things which the Negro has done is a duty which we must not neglect.

I believe that a large proportion of the Negro leaders are striving heartily for that which they conceive to be best, and hence I do not purposely take issue with men *per se*, but state my views as I see the situation.

I believe that the wisest statesmanship will finally conclude that injustice to any of our citizens is indeed harmful to the government, for the reason that patriotism arising from intelligent appreciation of the real greatness of the Republic, is the real safeguard of the country. Such patriotism is best fostered by the protection and splendid opportunities which only exact justice can afford.

The doctrine of self-government was a new pronouncement in the annals of the world. It was a protest against the injustice of centuries—against caste distinction and disregard of law. The remarkable mission upon which America started at the outset of our national career has been the mainspring of the most phenomenal success of the greatest Republic in the world's history. The high and lofty purpose of carry out this mission actuated the Fathers.

Governments, as individuals, must not forget the purposes for which Providence has created them. Let it not be said of us that in our efforts to secure the things of earth, we neglected soul virtues, chief among which are brotherhood, and due consideration of the rights of man. We are commanded to "love not the world, neither the things that are in the world * * * for the world passeth away and the lusts thereof."

In this materialistic age it will be sad for us, if the things of the soul, which have to do with human rights, liberty and enlightened conscience, lofty endeavors, and inspired purposes are all forgotten, and the sordid things—the lusts of earth, the quest for power shall seduce us from the hitherto splendid aim of this mighty nation.

The best man of both races must

understand each other better. In a Republic there can be no lord and vassal, no master and slave, no ruler and serf, but the regnancy of conscience in the final analysis must preserve our cherished institutions.

I am no pessimist. I have an abiding faith in the triumph of right and the all conquering strength of justice. The eternal verities have no fleeting existence but are of the ceaseless ages.

When the trials, the disheartenings and the misunderstandings which now obtain shall know the oblivion which is always the part of wrong, equal and exact justice will be accorded to all men.

The affair was in charge of the following committees:

Executive Committee—Rev. E. W. Lampton, chairman; Rev. O. J. W. Scott, Jos. H. Stewart, Paul H. Bray, J. A. Lankford, Wm. A. Joiner, John T. Layton.

Committee on Arrangements—J. A. Lankford, J. H. Stewart, P. H. Bray. Committee on Program—Paul H. Bray, W. A. Joiner, J. H. Stewart.

Executive Committee—Rev. E. W. Lampton, chairman; Joseph H. Stewart, J. A. Lankford, John T. Layton. Committee on Invitation—W. A. Joiner, P. H. Bray, J. A. Lankford.

Committee on Music—John T. Layton. Committee on Printing—W. A. Joiner, M. S. Wormley, B. C. Dodson.

Among those present were:

Alabama—B. Frank Morrison, Ira Bryant.

Arizona—B. B. Spikes. Canada (Toronto)—W. W. Plummer.

Colorado—John H. Paynter. District of Columbia—Thomas H. R. Clark, Daniel Hardy, P. W. Price, Dr. George W. Cabaniss, Prof. J. Henry Lewis, Prof. James C. Clark, Dr. Wilson Bruce Evans, Mr. Charles T. Neal, James Miles, James M. Frattion, M.D., Judge Robert H. Terrell, J. W. Gray, E. Murray, William Janifer, Joseph H. Stewart, R. W. Tompkins, John T. Layton, Dr. J. C. Dowling, W. L. Pollard, R. C. Bruce, W. Calvin Chase, George W. Cook, C. H. Hale, J. W. Cronwell, A. C. Newman, Alphonso Harris, John C. Nalle, Rev. A. J. Garner, Garnett C. Wilkinson, L. N. Beckett, A. L. Gaines, Rev. W. R. Arnold.

Florida—Robert L. Pendleton, Dr. H. C. Scurlock, W. T. Menard. Georgia—W. J. Decatur, William H. Sykes, Daniel G. Monroe.

Indiana—George W. Jackson. Illinois—Walter Dyson, Frank A. Byron, Dr. A. M. Curtis, Cyrus F. Adams, William A. Joiner, James A. Cobb.

Iowa—J. Frank Blagburn. Kansas—George C. Smith, Paul H. Bray, Charles N. Barker, S. N. Gray, A. S. Gray, Rev. A. Barton, John L. Waller, Jr., Daniel Brooks.

Kentucky—William L. Houston, Grand Master United Order Odd Fellows; Henry P. Slaughter. Massachusetts—Judge E. M. Hewlett, Dr. E. D. Scott.

Missouri—A. E. Lankford, Rev. O. J. W. Scott, J. A. Lankford. Michigan—Robert Pelham.

Maryland—Rev. J. T. Jenifer, Rev. D. G. Hill, John H. Murphy, Dr. W. A. Warfield, Rev. John Hurst.

Mississippi—Dr. E. W. Lampton. New York—Lewis H. Douglass, W. H. Grimshaw, Capt. John L. Waller, Richard T. Greener, ex-Consul Vladivostock.

New Jersey—E. F. Arnold. North Carolina—James D. Pair, Rev. E. H. Hunter, Dr. E. D. Williston, Hon. John C. Dancy, Recorder of deeds; James E. Shephard.

Ohio—Mr. William H. Conner, Dr. William L. Foard, R. E. S. Hoomey, Neval H. Thomas, Albertus Brown, A. H. Glenn, Rev. S. N. Brown.

Pennsylvania—Prof. L. B. Moore, Dean Teachers' College, Howard University; Rev. John H. Burke.

South Carolina—Thomas West, J. O. Bampfield.

Tennessee—Elias S. Webb, Prof. W. H. Richards.

Texas—E. L. Scott. Virginia—Major Robert Russa Moten, Commandant Hampton Institute; W. R. Griffin, W. H. C. Brown, Geo. W. Mays, L. H. Reynolds, F. M.

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REGISTER WILLIAM TECUMSEH VERNON.

NEW STEAM TORPEDO

SEA TERROR WITH TWICE RANGE OF OLD ONES.

Little Vessels Now Able to Defy Big Battleships—May Launch Deadly Missiles Without Coming Under Fire.

New York.—By devising a torpedo propelled by steam generated in the burning of high explosives carried within it in concentrated form, Hiram Maxim has concluded experiments from which he asserts that the range of naval torpedoes will be doubled and naval warfare revolutionized.

To meet the demand that torpedoes must have effective range equal to the gunfire to which the attacking torpedo boat would be subjected, Mr. Maxim burns motorite, a new explosive, to generate steam at a high pressure, and by this means the regulation naval torpedo is made much more efficient than when driven by compressed air, the motive power now generally used.

In his home in Brooklyn, Mr. Maxim told of his latest invention.

"In spite of the wonderful things that had been expected of the automobile torpedo as an auxiliary arm in naval warfare," he said, "disappointment has been the result when it has been relied upon. The cause of this failure and disappointment is because the deadly quick-firing gun has been developed to such a degree of perfection and such great range that when the torpedo boat of an enemy comes to the attack it is sunk long before it can get anywhere near enough to be within torpedoing distance of a battleship. It is met with a storm of projectiles from quick-firing guns which fly toward it with frightful accuracy, and the range of these projectiles is so much greater than that of the automobile torpedo that the torpedo boat is destroyed in not much more time than is needed to make this statement.

"In outward appearance my torpedo is no different from the regulation type, but a self-combustive material called motorite, similar in composition to smokeless powder, is employed to furnish the motive power for driving it through the water. This dispenses with the use of the heavy air flask and the latter is replaced with a light casing in which the motorite is burned in the presence of water to produce steam with which to drive the torpedo engine.

"It ought to give us a range at least twice as great as the present torpedo with the maximum speed that can be got from the propellers.

"The enormous range of the Maxim torpedo is a great desideratum, for it will then bring the range of the torpedo up to that of the guns which will be opposed to it.

"Summing up for the new motorite propelled torpedo, I am sure of producing a greater efficiency due to longer range, more uniform speed and higher speed during the entire run; inexpensiveness, as the high cost air flask is done away with; greater safety on shipboard, as the highly charged air flask—2,250 pounds to the square inch—makes the torpedo a huge bomb if struck by a shot from the enemy, and the great item of saving the expense of air compressors now installed on torpedo boats.

"Filled with motorite, the Maxim torpedo will always be ready for discharging like a shotted gun."

CAN HARDEN PURE GOLD.

Alabama Man Accidentally Made Remarkable Discovery.

Montgomery, Ala.—Alfred Weaver, of this city, has, in collaboration with John Edward Carney, and while engaged in laboratory experiments in search of a new coherer material for wireless telegraphy, discovered the art of hardening and tempering the precious metals, such as platinum, gold and the like, without alloying them with other metals.

The results obtained by Mr. Weaver's process are the enormous reduction in the fusing point of those metals and the imparting to them of a degree of hardness in some instances surpassing that of the best tool steel when hardened. Platinum, one of the most refractory of metals, heretofore requiring for its fusion the oxyhydrogen flame, or the voltaic arc, is, after being subjected to the new process, easily melted before an ordinary gas-lime blowpipe and may be cast, again melted and recast indefinitely.

So great a hardness is imparted to these metals by Mr. Weaver's process that a piece of gold or platinum, for instance, can with the greatest difficulty be abraded by the best steel file and a sphere of either of these metals of say two millimeters diameter, when placed upon a hardened steel anvil and struck a sharp blow with an eight-ounce steel hammer, will resist such a blow and suffer only the slightest alteration in shape.

Love Not Marriage Motive.
Paris.—A French statistician recently asked 95 girls between 15 and 17 years why they wished to marry. Sixty-one were unable to specify their reasons, five replied that they wanted to be able to go out alone, ten in order to amuse themselves, five so they could travel, seven because they wanted to own their own homes, and four wanted to marry for the sake of a future family. Three did not wish to get married. None suggested love as a motive for matrimony, but doubtless many of them were too shy to do so.

THE NEGRO DEVELOPMENT AND EXPOSITION COMPANY

Of the United States of America,
528 EAST BROAD STREET,
Richmond, Virginia.

W. Isaac Johnson, President,

Rev. A. Binga, Jr., Vice-President.

Robert Kelser, Secretary.

R. T. Hill, Treasurer.

Rev. Thos. Shorts, Sub-Treasurer.

Giles B. Jackson, Director-General.

John R. Hawkins, Auditor and Chief of Finance.

Washington, D. C., Branch, 12th and U Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C.
Norfolk Branch, 663 Church Street, Norfolk, Virginia.

Pursuant to an Act of the Congress of the United States of America, there will be held a Naval and Land Exposition in commemoration of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the landing of the first English-speaking people in this country, at Jamestown, Virginia commencing on the 26th day of April, 1907, and ending on the 1st day of November, 1907.

That in order for the colored people of this country to show their achievements since their emancipation, it was deemed wise, by the leaders of the race, to hold a separate and distinct exhibit in order to put upon exhibition the marvelous progress they have made mechanically, agriculturally, educationally, and financially; that the world may see and judge for itself the capacity of the Negro as a race; his ability as a producer.

The Negro Development and Exposition Company of the United States of America, a company duly chartered under the laws of Virginia, with an authorized capital stock of \$800,000, proposes to show at the Exposition what the race has made, produced, woven, carved, engraved, invented, written and published; in fact, everything the race has done or accomplished, from an industrial point of view, that the world may form a correct and more favorable opinion of the Negro race of this country; to the end that a proper solution of the problem may be had from a business, commercial, financial, and industrial point of view.

It has, therefore, been decided to ask every member of our race to list for exhibition any and every article made by any member of the race. It is the desire of the Company to have a complete exhibit of every character, except live stock.

Our women are noted for embroidery and handsome trimmings, knitting, weaving, and hundreds of other domestic productions; while our men are noted for their skill in drawing, carving, inventing, welding, and putting together articles of value too numerous to name; all such articles and hundreds of others are solicited for exhibition. Implements of every character are much desired.

There will be given a first, a second, and a third prize on the various articles produced and exhibited by members of the race.

The Congress of the United States has appropriated \$100,000 to aid the said Negro Development and Exposition Company in making a creditable exhibit at the said Jamestown Exposition.

Now, in order to list the articles for exhibition, it is requested by the Company for all persons who have articles for exhibition, to write the names of said articles on the coupon below, giving the full name of the owner, his or her residence, together with P. O. address. In every instance, please write plainly, that the articles may be listed so as to be sent for in time to be placed on exhibition.

It is incumbent upon every member of the race to see to it that this Exposition is made a success; as the world has its eyes upon us and expects great results.

GILES B. JACKSON, Director-General.

528 East Broad St., Richmond, Va.

Please show this to two or more of your friends and ask them to write for a copy.

Tear off and fill out the blank below and mail to Giles B. Jackson, 528 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

Name of exhibit

Name of owner

P. O. Address

Remarks

Value of Article

REST FOR THE WEARY

"SILENCE ROOM" OPENED BY BOSTON METAPHYSICAL CLUB.

Place Where One May Have Beautiful Thoughts—Tired Society Women Assured of Real Comfort.

Boston.—A room "in which one may sit in silence and absorb sweet thoughts and partake of the uplifting and harmonizing influence of intelligent auto-suggestion" has been opened by the Metropolitan club in Huntington Chambers, through the work of Henry Wood of Cambridge, one of the founders of the organization and one of the leading students of psycho-therapeutic law and metaphysics in the state.

The power of suggestion, it is declared, is greatly augmented in this room by the aid, through the eye, of graphic golden texts with appropriate symbolism. When one is in this room one is supposed to put one's self in a passive attitude toward these.

Everyone is welcome, but only four may enter this sanctum of beautiful thought at one time. These are some of the merits claimed:

The treatment is good for nervous prostration, insomnia and chronic troubles.

It also will awaken latent souls. Here pastors seeking inspiration for weighty sermons retreat.

Society women tired of the brainless social whirl find sweet peace and comfort.

The mentally weary and physically ill find rest and relaxation.

On the pinions appear the texts, some of which are: "Love never faileth," "Thy faith hath made thee whole," "I absorb the good," "I am strong in the Lord," "I am full of faith," "I love peace," "I rule the hour."

WE KNOW OUR OWN FLOWERS.

F. H. KRAMER.

Florist and Decorator.

J. C. Powell, the florist, with F. H. Kramer, Central Market, and 916 F street, N. W., will be pleased to see all his friends during the holidays. Plenty of Roses, Carnations, Violets, Floral Designs and Decorations. Don't fail to call. Store phone, Main 3787. Market phone, Main 2197. Greenhouse phone, East 193. Private office phone, Main 3987.

FULL DRESS AND TUXEDO SUITS.

\$1.00—For Hire—\$1.00.

Julius Cohen,

1104 7th street, N. W.

harmony. "Fear not." "Truth lives." "Love God and all humanity." "The body is a temple." "Love thinketh no evil." "Heal the sick." "Thought is formative." "I am happy." "Demand brings supply."

A statement issued by the Metaphysics club states regarding these texts:

"When merely read under ordinary conditions the effect is superficial and soon fades away. But when mentally photographed through the passive exposure of sensitive consciousness they take on a living reality."

The four chairs face a wall on which, on a blue background and framed in dark wood, appears the symbol of ancient times of the perfected soul.

It is a round globe, and from each side stretches out broad pinions of shades of violet. The whole may be shut off from view by draperies of royal purple velvet.

Above the symbol are these words in gold: "God is here and everywhere. In him we live and move and have our being." On the pinions are other texts.

Annual Christmas Announcement

VOIGTE.

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

725 7th Street, Northwest

BETWEEN G & H.



Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-Brac is now complete. Each piece has been carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out that we have as fine a selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow.

Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Any article that you may select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks. Polite attention.

Engraving Free of Charge.

WATCHES.

We mention here but a few of our specials.

Gentlemen's 20-year-Gold Filled American Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Ladies 20-year Gold Filled Stem Winders and Setters, \$10.

Gentlemen's 14-carat Solid Gold American Stem Winders and Setters, as cheap as \$35.

Children's Solid Silver Watches with Pin Attachment, \$3.50; regular price, \$4.50.

Ladies Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00.

Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5 up.



on Fine Silver, with Solid Silver Crucifix, 75 cents up.

Emerald, Sapphire, Garnet, Ruby, Jade, Turquoise, Topaz, Crystal, and Coral Rosaries, strung on 14-Carat Gold-Filled Chain, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Will make a handsome Christmas present.

Solid Gold Rosaries, Genuine Stones, \$25.00.

Rosaries for special devotions, viz.: Immaculate Conception, St. Ann's, St. Philomena, St. Anthony, Seven Dolors, Infant of Prague, St. Joseph, etc., with prayers either English or German.

PRAYER BOOKS

High quality at low prices, such as Key of Heaven, Manual of Prayers, St. Vincent's Manual, Vade Mecum, Sacred Heart, Following of Christ (by Kempis), Bibles, Old and New Testaments, etc. We have them in cases suitable for bridal or Christmas presents.

RELIGIOUS MEDALS

Religious Medals in Gold and Silver; Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, St. Anthony, St. Joseph, Infant of Prague, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Aloysius, etc.

Eight-Day Sanctuary Oil, \$1.10 per gallon.

Crucifixes, hanging and standing. Candle Sticks in Gold Silver, and Brass.

Sacred Hearts, Solid Gold, 75 cents and \$1.25.

RINGS, LOCKETS, ETC.

Gents' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$3.50 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$2.00 up.

Child's Solid Gold Signet Rings, \$1.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Medallion Locketts, \$4.00 up.

Ladies Solid Gold Crosses, \$4.00 up.

Gents' Solid Gold Locketts, \$4.00 up.

Ladies' Solid Gold Bracelets, \$5.00 up.

Ladies' 14-Carat Gold Filled Locketts, \$2.00 up.

We engrave the monograms on them in the highest style of the art.

SILVERWARE

Silver Tea Sets, \$10.00 up.

Silver Cake Baskets, \$4.00 up.

Silver Cups for Children, \$1.25 up.

Silver Baking Dish, 7.00.

Silver Butter Dishes, \$3.50 up.

Silver Pickle Castors, \$3.00 up.

The above silver is the Genuine Rogers, which speaks for itself.

CATHOLIC GOODS

We have the largest line of Catholic Goods in the city.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, 35 cents up.

Genuine Pearl Rosaries, strung



TO BOARD ADVERTISE

Go to

HOLMES' HOTEL,

No. 333 Virginia Ave., S.W.

Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

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Oyster's Butter is the sweetest in the market. His Cheese is the purest and Eggs the freshest.

Square Stands, Center Market, 5th and K streets, N. W., and Riggs Market.

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Wholesale Dealer and Salesman, 900 and 902 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

No one shall keep any kind of fowls Members of the Metropolitan police in any square of the District of Columbia must reside in the D. C., according to the law that has been 75 per cent improved opinion of Corporation Council Thomas without consent of the Health Officer of the District.

The farmer in the long run is the neglect to obtain the same \$10 fine. The amount of the long run is the The Cathedral of the P. E. Churchman man in this country. The amount of the D. C. will be located at St. Al-produced by him during the last year of the D. C. will be 500 feet long and of Gothic received \$2,320,000,000, and the iron man \$1,200,000,000.

GRACOVYAK.

(Strakowiak.)

JAQUES MENDELSSOHN.



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Gracovyak.—2.

W. B. CORSETS

The W. B. Reduso

is the ideal garment for over-developed figures requiring special restraint. It has an apron over the abdomen and hips, so boned as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

REDUSO STYLE 750 for tall, well-developed figures. Made of a durable coutil in white or drab. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 22 to 36. **PRICE, \$3.00**

REDUSO STYLE 760 for short, well-developed figures. Made of white and drab coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 24 to 36. **PRICE, \$3.00**

W. B. NUFORM and W. B. ERECT FORM CORSETS are built hygienically—they do not press or strain anywhere. Their lines are your lines, their shape that of your own figure. They make a bad figure good and a good figure better.

ON SALE AT ALL DEALERS

Erect Form 744 (Short Model)	of Imported Coutil or Batiste	\$2.00
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Nuform 738 (Average Model)	of Imported White Coutil or Batiste	2.00
Nuform 406 (Medium Model)	of Coutil or Batiste	1.50

WEINGARTEN BROS., MAKERS, 377-379 BROADWAY, N. Y.

WOES AND WEDS IN A DAY.

Colorado Man Makes Woman Wife Short Time After Meeting Her.

Denver.—To meet a woman for the first time, to woo, win, and wed her, all within 24 hours, would be a feat for the most attractive Adonis, yet that is what William E. Buel, a well known ranchman from Yuma, Colo., successfully accomplished on crutches.

Buel started for Denver a few days ago, driving in from his ranch to the station. Buel's horse ran away and he was thrown out and injured, but he secured crutches and continued his journey to Denver.

In the afternoon he called on Mrs. Cora Brewer, an old friend, and there met Mrs. Anna Stumke. A rapid fire courtship ensued, and the following morning the couple were married by Magistrate Thomas Carlson.

But there may be breakers ahead for the two, who started on a honeymoon trip about the state, if Frederick D. Stumke makes objection to the wedding. In securing the marriage license Mrs. Stumke admitted that she had been divorced, but she gave the date as January, 1905.

But it was not in January, 1905, but on April 14, 1906, that Mrs. Stumke was granted a divorce from Frederick Stumke and was allowed \$400 permanent alimony. The decree, in accordance with the Colorado divorce laws, provided that neither party should marry within a year.

The law is binding only as to Colorado, and does not operate to hinder persons from going into another state and marrying as soon as they wish, but it provides a penalty for remarriage within the state if the other party to the divorce cares to prosecute the charges.

As Buel hobbled out on his crutches with his bride on his arm, however, he gave no sign of fear that his wife's former husband might interrupt the honeymoon.

AS TO THE AMERICAN COW.

Value of Products Presents Figures That Stagger Humanity.

New York.—There are nearly 25,000 dairy cows in America and enough other cattle to make a total of over 60,000,000 head, including bulls, oxen, young stock and the "flocks and herds which range the valley free," and all condemned to slaughter. There are less than a million thoroughbred cattle in the country and more than 45,000,000 scrubs. The rest are half or higher grades. About 20,000,000 calves are born annually. The average value of a cow is \$22. In Rhode Island, a dairying state, the average is \$39. The cows of the United States yield about 9,000,000,000 gallons of milk a year (watered and unwatered) than

ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (EAU DE QUININE)



LILLIAN RUSSELL, the beautiful actress, says:

"Without question, an indispensable adjunct to a lady's toilet table. Exceedingly meritorious in preserving the hair and causing it to retain its lustre."

You can make your hair beautiful and improve your personal appearance by using ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC every day. It cures dandruff and stops falling hair, because it goes to the root of the trouble. **FREE!** A sample bottle of ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC (3 applications) for 10 cents to pay postage and packing.

ED. PINAUD'S LILAC VEGETAL An exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, atomizer and bath. Used by women of fashion in Paris and New York.

Send 10 cents (to pay postage and packing) for a free sample bottle containing enough Lilac Vegetal Extract for 10 applications.

Write to-day to ED. PINAUD'S American Office, ED. PINAUD BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

Ask your dealer for ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC and LILAC VEGETAL.

HIS HAIR UNCUT 23 YEARS.

Eccentric German Lived Alone and Cleared Ranch Without Horses.

Hunters, Wash.—Hans Kohlen, an eccentric character in Stevens county, has sold his fine ranch, four miles west of Fruitland, and will re-enter civilization after being almost a recluse for 23 years. All this time he has been a bachelor, and almost a hermit. He cleared his farm, built a house and fenced the land absolutely without assistance.

Kohlen never owned a team, carrying logs and rails on his back for long distances, while at work on his place. During 23 years Kohlen never cut or combed his hair. For many years Kohlen's bed has been a big dry goods box, half filled with hay. Daily at sundown he drew on a gunnysack, buried himself in the hay and slept comfortably.

S. Davis purchased the ranch for \$2,500. With the proceeds of the sale Kohlen proposes to return to his native home in Germany.

FEAT OF A ONE-ARMED MAN.

He Builds a Two-Story House Without Outside Help.

London.—Quite a pretentious two-story house stands at Rochester, England, as a monument to the industry of a one-armed man named Simpson, who is connected with the British postal service. The man has for many years been employed on one of the rural routes and as his time is not wholly taken up at his labor he spends a large part of each day at work on a farm which he owns and operates. Having a few spare minutes left each day, the thought occurred to him to build a residence for himself. He gave the matter some thought and finally drew the plans, which were submitted to the local authorities and duly approved by them.

He commenced the work of foundation laying and for ten years he gave the project what time he had after attending to his other duties and at the end of this period the house was complete in every particular. The interior woodwork was all in place and the walls and ceilings properly decorated and all of this was done by the one-armed Handy-Andy during his spare time. The cart in which the bricks and lumber were hauled was also constructed by the remarkable workman. In the rearing of this building all work was done by his hands, or rather his hand.

Mr. Simpson's arm was shot off by the accidental discharge of a gun when he was a lad of 12 years, but notwithstanding this handicap he has more to show for his industry and perseverance than most persons with the usual number of arms.

THIS OFFER WILL INTEREST YOU!

The New York Age

A National Afro-American Journal of News and Opinion

We desire the names of 30,000 persons on our subscription books before June 1, 1907. To get them we are planning a special campaign throughout New York City and the Country.

To begin with, we offer ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$100.00) in GOLD, divided into Four Prizes of \$50.00, \$25.00, \$15.00 and \$10.00, each, to the persons sending the largest number of new subscribers to The Age, before May 1, 1907, when the prizes will be awarded.

In addition, we shall allow a regular commission of Ten Per Cent. in this contest on each subscription forwarded at \$1.50 a year; or \$1.00 for 6 months.

EARNEST, HUSTLING CANVASSERS WANTED

Regular Agents of The Age are permitted to participate in this contest. This offer applies to new subscribers only as renewals cannot be counted in awarding the prizes. Further information furnished on request. Address,

THE NEW YORK AGE
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Gillette Safety Razor

No Stropping, No Honing

Set consists of 12 double-edged blades (24 keen cutting edges) with triple silver-plated holder in velvet lined case. Each blade good for an average of more than 20 satisfying shaves. Handle and blade guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship. Sold by leading Drug, Cutlery and Hardware dealers.

Inquire about SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER.

Gillette Sales Company, 21 Times Building New York City.

THE BEE

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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OUR SCHOOLS.

In the case of Francis L. Cardozo, Judge A. M. Gould, in Equity Court last Tuesday morning, dismissed his bill with the reminder that it had no business in that court. The Bee, it will be remembered, stated in its issue of last week that the last move of Cardozo was a subterfuge, that the defense saw its doom and the injunction proceedings was a move for more time. The Board of Education should now act. Mr. Cardozo deserves no consideration at its hands. He had every opportunity to redeem himself with the entire school authorities. The Bee has the highest respect for the attorneys for the defense, Messrs. Davis and Cobb, who are no doubt conscientious in their defense for the accused teacher.

The Bee doesn't believe, and neither do the people, that any member of the Board of Education has any prejudice against Cardozo or any personal feeling in the matter. Prof. Clark in his testimony before the Senate Committee declared that he was not offered another position in the schools and Mrs. Cooper made a similar statement. Prof. Clark, for whom The Bee has the highest respect, stated to its Editor that he had been offered another place, and the Bee is confident that Captain Oyster offered or asked Mrs. Cooper to accept another place. Certainly neither Mrs. Cooper nor Mr. Clark can hope for any consideration from the Board of Education. Dr. Atwood, against whom a great deal of adverse criticism was made, has been fair and liberal. There may have been one technical error committed by the Board of Education, and only one. The schools needed a man at their head like Dr. Chancellor and it is firmly believed if he is given an opportunity he will give the people such a school system that will reflect credit upon the city. But if the Board of Education and the superintendent are to permit every violator of the school discipline to do as he pleases the public school system might as well be abolished. What has Mr. Cardozo gained? It is true that he has created a great deal of talk and some delay. His action at this time, if it has not before, will justify his prompt removal for the good of the service. There have been introduced in Congress several school bills by different members. One of the bills which has the approval of the superintendent is no doubt a good one. No one knows the condition of the schools better than the present Board of Education and it ought to have the support of the people.

JUDGE GOULD'S DECISION.

When Justice A. M. Gould rendered his decision in the Cardozo case Tuesday afternoon he took occasion to commend the work of the Board of Education, which was right and just. The disgruntled element in this city that is criticizing the Board, as Judge Gould stated, should commend the members of the Board who are giving their time to the people without compensation. These members are not paid a cent for the sacrifices they are making for the benefit of the people. The taxpayers and those who are interested in the

schools of this city are not in sympathy with those who are continually attacking the Board of Education. Judge Gould's decision meets the hearty approval of the citizens of this city. It is true and it cannot be denied that the members of the Board of Education have been grossly misrepresented. The decision of Justice Gould will be sustained by the Court of Appeals and The Bee states now as it stated last week, that the defense in this case is committing grave blunders.

The attempt on the part of those who are prejudiced cannot show one element of color prejudice. The case was decided on its merits which involved certain legal questions and nothing more. The Bee congratulates Assistant United States Attorney McNamara. He made a strong legal argument which could not be overcome by the brilliant oratory of the defense's counsel. The defense might as well give up its attempt to evade a trial, because the Board is more determined than ever to complete the investigation, no matter how many courts to which the defense may appeal. This decision should cool the ardor of the defense at least.

IS IT HIS CLOOR?

President Roosevelt in the heat of passion declared that he intended to appoint an Ohio colored Republican Collector of Customs or Surveyor in the Cleveland (Ohio) District, represented by Senator Foraker. The President further said that he was not opposed to the Negro on account of his color. After he made this declaration a howl came up from the North which was universal, to the effect that the appointment of a Negro collector would not only be objectionable to Republicans, but to the Democrats as well. The President immediately backed water and has decided that he will not appoint a Negro collector in the Cleveland district, because such appointment would be objectionable to the good (?) white people of Ohio. Now if the President is sincere and meant what he said, that he was not opposed to the Negro on account of his color, what difference would it make to him if the white people of Ohio opposed the appointment of a colored man? The Bee would suggest to the President to cease making these flimsy political breaks, because the colored voter has fully made up his mind as to what he intends to do, no matter what the Administration does for him. It is not believed that the people in the North are opposed to the colored man, that is, all of them. There are some good people in the South among the friends of the colored man, and it is quite evident that the colored Americans are not without friends. Will the President explain?

REGISTER VERNON.

The banquet tendered to Register W. T. Vernon Wednesday evening, January 30, was one that will long be remembered. Rev. Lampton, who was one of the prime movers, was taken sick from the beginning, which prevented him from taking any part at all. But Rev. O. W. J. Scott, pastor of the Metropolitan Church, ably filled his place in every particular, and his welcoming address, which was to have been delivered by Rev. Lampton, was eloquent and timely. Dr. Scott is a smooth talker as well as an entertaining speaker. It was a gathering of young blood and brilliant minds. The address of Register Vernon was interesting, and at its conclusion he was vigorously applauded. Mr. Vernon is growing more popular each day he lives. The people welcome him wherever he goes, and the reception tendered him last week is an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the representatives of the race. Every speech delivered was enthusiastically applauded.

There are too many bosses in and around the Police Court.

The decision of Judge Gould will cool the ardor of the school disgruntlers.

The Jamestown Colored Exposition Building is in course of erection.

An investigation of the structure

of the Police Court would explain matters.

What blunders have the Board of Education made of which the disgruntlers complain?

Will the Chief of Police explain why he opposes thirty days' leave for his officers?

The Lily White Social Club has been buried. The members have become disgusted with themselves.

The Colored Citizens' Committee is composed of a chairman, secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms. But where are the citizens?

A DINNER PARTY.

From the Savannah Tribune.
Mr. and Mrs. Tby Lloyd entertained a congenial party of friends at a very charming party on Sunday last in honor of their third wedding anniversary at their home, No. 2013 Hardin street. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Bolen, Miss Willie Lewis, of Washington, D. C., Miss Josie Adams of Gainesville, Fla., Miss Carrie Gibbs, Mr. St. L. Ponder and Mr. James A. Monroe.

From the Forum.

The Chicago Conservator makes a "muss" trying to belittle Washington and then trying to retreat imperceptibly. The Bee seems to have struck the pessimistic Windy City journal below the belt, and our dear old French and Wilkins have not rallied.

BREATHES HIS LAST.

From the Arizona Republican.
The death in this city yesterday of Mr. William R. Baker, the pianist, removed a young man who by his genial manner and gentlemanly demeanor had made for himself a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He came to Phoenix about a year ago in the hope that the climate might renew his failing health, and soon after reaching here he disclosed his splendid talent for music, culminating in an arrangement by which he was given complete charge of the musical part of the program of the Elks' annual entertainment here last March. The community well remembers how splendidly the delicate young man performed his part on that occasion. Mr. Baker was born in Columbus, Miss., in April, 1874, and was educated in the grammar schools of his native town and in Indiana, and at Howard University, in Washington, D. C. He early disclosed a talent for music, and the pursuit of this talent became the master passion of his life.

While his specialty was piano playing, he also accomplished much in the line of composition and transposition of music, and the popular ballad "Alma," sung for the first in this city at the Elks' entertainment, attests the cleverness of his skill as a composer. His affable manner and generous nature drew to him many friends in this community who will feel a genuine sorrow over his taking off. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. James Washington of the A. M. E. Church, at the parlor of Mr. Merryman's undertaking establishment, 114 West Adams Street, at two o'clock Tuesday afternoon, after which the remains will be taken by his family to Jeffersonville, Indiana, for interment in the family burial lot.

Shortly before his death his brother, Henry E. Baker, of Washington, an examiner of the Patent Office, arrived in the city and was with him to the end. Mr. Baker has been connected with the Patent Office for several years. In addition to his official duties Mr. Baker is engaged in the preparation of a work setting forth the accomplishments of the colored inventors of the United States.

THE UNIVERSITY RECORD.

Howard University Record is a beautiful and unique magazine, published under the personal supervision of that able and distinguished President, Rev. Wilbur Patterson Thirkield. The Record, typographically, is perfect. The composition is a description of the University and its grounds, with fine cuts of the president and the deans of the several departments. The Record should be in the homes of all Americans, because it gives a full history and description of America's greatest institution.

ADDED TO THE BEE.

Mr. Ludington C. Chambers, formerly connected with the Blue Ribbon Magazine, has been added to the business staff of The Bee. Mr. Chambers is not only a business hustler but a social rounder who will be more than pleased to receive social news, advertisements, subscriptions or anything in connection with this paper. Any favors shown him will be appreciated by the management.

OPEN LETTER

To Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States:

Mr. President, I shall endeavor in my open letter to you, to discuss the policies that you have adopted in a manner that becomes the dignity of the high office to which the American people have elected you. Notwithstanding the fact that you are President of the United States you are not infallible and neither are you perfect any more so than any other public servant. The office you hold does not immunize you from public criticism any more than any other public official. You now threaten to appoint Ohio colored men to office in the district that is represented by the distinguished Senator from Ohio, Senator J. B. Foraker. I want to tell you that no matter how many colored men you appoint to office in the North, they will not change the opinion of the colored Americans towards you. You have declared that "all coons look alike to you," hence the appointment of any will not change the sentiment of those who have already formed or expressed an opinion of you. The colored Americans will regard any future act of yours as being actuated by malice and a resentment against the man whom they regard as their friend, and such appointments will only tend to create strife against a people who have been loyal to a republic whose emblem is Equality of Citizenship.

The future acts of the colored American voters will be guided by future conditions. If a man in the Republican party is nominated acceptable to them they will loyally support and vote for that man. You cannot convince the colored voters that you are their friend by insulting their friend. They know that Senator Foraker has defended them against your unwarrantable attacks. They also know that this sudden change of front has no real foundation to it. Why did you not do this before? Why did you wait until Senator Foraker took up the cause of the soldier? Now, Mr. President, if you were anxious to show your friendship for the colored Americans, why didn't you take up their cause when you toured the South last year? Why didn't you tell the South of the revised constitutions that disfranchised so many thousands of your fellow citizens? What benefit are two or three public officers to them? While you are caring for three colored men by appointing them to office, simply to show the race that you are not prejudiced, permitting thousands to be disfranchised will be no incentive to restore confidence. The time for you to show your sincerity was when the Southern States disfranchised those who stood by you. Do you think now that the colored Americans would desert Senator Foraker? What would you think of their gratitude? Your Democratic friend, from Tennessee, Senator Carmack, would have the colored race to call you blessed because you invited Mr. Washington to the White House. Do you expect the colored race to live alone on that? Do you think that the colored man should overlook all of your faults, attacks and discriminations against him for this one social act on your part? What the colored man wants is protection of his civil and political rights. He doesn't want you to presume that he is easily satisfied by promises and honeyed words.

Why did you come to such a sudden halt on the "door of hope" policy? The Indian colored voters have had no recognition. The colored Republicans in Pennsylvania have been ignored. What have you done for the Maryland colored voters? You have ignored the State of Illinois. All of these things the colored voters are considering. You can't undo what you have done. In the District of Columbia you have completely ignored the colored Republicans. You permit the gravest discrimination in the departments under your supervision. Why are these discriminations permitted to exist? Why do you permit colored employees to be discriminated against in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing? The most flagrant acts of discrimination exist in the Census Office. Former administrations did not permit this. I shall be glad when the day comes that the color of a man's skin will not be a bar to his admission in the departments of the general government. What right has the government to discriminate against its fellow citizens? I see that you are about to have war with Japan. You are taking more interest in the Japanese school question than you are in the entire colored race. If the colored Americans know how to pray like the Japanese, conditions would be different, wouldn't they? The Japanese take whatever is in sight and the Americans will not attempt to take it from them but they endeavor to compete with the yellow peril. Power is a great thing, isn't it, Mr. President. Bravery is respected everywhere and by everybody. The Japs demand respect and when you refuse, something is doing. In concluding this letter, Mr. President, permit me to call your attention to your recent declaration and to impress upon you not to take any hasty steps in appointing colored Republicans in Ohio before

consulting the Senators. You will strike a snag. Great fighters come from this State, hence it would be well for you to seriously consider what you do before doing it.

Yours,
THE EDITOR.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

We admire the Catholic Church and those connected with it. These Christian workers seem to do all in their power for fallen humanity, regardless of color or condition. We have in this city two colored Catholic churches. The pastors at these churches are men of honor. The St. Augustine Church is presided over by Rev. Paul Griffith, who is more on the order of the late Father Beronice than any Catholic priest we know. Father Griffith has instituted a series of lectures for non-Catholics. The Bee would suggest to its readers, no matter what their denomination may be, to go and hear these lectures. In another column of The Bee will be seen full particulars.

MISSION LECTURES FOR NON-CATHOLICS.

We are pleased to announce to all our non-Catholic friends that a course of doctrinal lectures will be given in St. Augustine's Church, Washington, D. C., by the Fathers from the Apostolic Mission House, Sunday, February 17, to Sunday, February 24, 1907.

As these lectures are intended for those not of the fold, no Catholics will be admitted unless accompanied by their non-Catholic friends.

The purpose of these lectures is to make known to our non-Catholic friends what the Catholic Church really believes and teaches and to prove to all earnest-minded souls that the Catholic Church is the one divine mission of the District schools, against teacher who can tell with absolute certainty the entire revelation of God. The doctrines and practices of the Catholic Church will be explained and proved, in all friendliness, and the difficulties of our non-Catholic brethren answered through the Question Box.

We extend a most cordial invitation to all non-Catholics to attend this free lecture course, which we trust will help them in understanding the claim of the Catholic Church to be the divine representative of Jesus Christ, the Son of God. Converts are also specially invited.

Respectfully,
Rev. Paul Griffith, Pastor.
Program of Lectures and the Preachers.

Sunday Morning, February 17, 11 A.M.—Opening sermon, Rev. A. P. Doyle. Answering of questions on religious topics every evening before the lecture.

Sunday Night, February 17, at 8 P.M.—Salvation through Christ, Rev. Michael Gallagher, St. Paul, Minn.

Monday night, February 18, at 8 P.M.—Is One Religion as Good as Another? Rev. I. H. Peschges, Winona, Minn.

Tuesday Night, February 19, at 8 P.M.—The Bible and the Church; Rev. S. J. Lang, St. Paul, Minn.

Wednesday Night, February 20, at 8 P.M.—How Can We Get Our Sins Forgiven? Rev. A. P. Doyle.

Thursday Night, February 21, at 8 P.M.—The Lord's Supper; What It Is? Rev. J. H. Peschges, Winona, Minn.

Friday Night, February 22, at 8 P.M.—The Hereafter: What Becomes of Our Dead; Rev. J. H. Lang, St. Paul, Minn.

Saturday Night, February 23, at 8 P.M.—The Merits of Christ and the Sacraments; Rev. A. P. Doyle.

Sunday Morning, February 24 — High Mass; Rev. Michael Gallagher, St. Paul, Minn.

Sunday Night—Why Am I a Catholic? Rev. A. P. Doyle.

THE QUESTION BOX.

Questions deposited in the Question Box at the doors of the Church will be answered the following evening.

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS.

Those desiring to discuss particular questions with the missionary may call at the rectory. The fathers will be pleased to meet them.

We feel confident that the announcement of these lectures will be most gratifying to hundreds of earnest seekers after the truth. The subjects treated are undoubtedly of vital import to everyone who desires to know with certainty the teaching of Jesus Christ.

We know that there are many good and pure souls in outside Christianity who are seeking for spiritual light, and yet know not where to find it. They are worried because of the contradictory teaching of their leaders; they are anxious because they have no certainty of the pardon of their

Continued to page five.

PARAGRAPHIC

NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Rev. Sam G. Cross died at Lincolnville, S. C., in his 70th year. At one time he was a student of Howard University.

Mr. W. W. Fisher from Topeka, Kansas, is here on important business.

Mr. Robert H. Johnson, the builder, and owner of the naphtha launch "Rel-mak," expects to have his vessel on exhibition at Jamestown.

Mrs. Curtis, the wife of Dr. A. M. Curtis, was booked for a lecture at John Wesley A. M. E. Z. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., last Sunday.

Prof. Kelly Miller lectured at St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, January 23, after which a banquet was held.

Rev. Geo. W. Lee has been invited to take part in the revival services now being carried on at Baptist Temple Church, New York City.

A verdict of \$57 with interest was rendered against the Real Estate, Deposit and Investment Company in the municipal court in favor of Fortune and Peterson.

Mr. John Folks was called to Asbury Park to look after the estate of Mrs. A. Brooks, (who was found dead at her residence).

Misses Hattie and Rosabelle Sprague accompanied the remains of their father, Mr. Nathaniel Sprague, to Rochester, N. Y.

We hope the press does not feel that Senator Foraker is more troubled by the Presidential bee than by his obligation to stand by the right in the Brownsville affair.

Mr. W. W. Ferguson, who was present at the recent Odd Fellows' reception in this city, was the guest of honor at a reception by members of his lodge at his home, New Bern.

The rate for the round trip to the coming session of the Tuskegee Negro Conference will be on the certificate plan of one and one-third fare plus twenty-five cents.

Rev. M. R. Roscoe of New London, Conn., who was here for a short period has returned North.

Mr. Joseph Douglass will appear in concert February 12 at Bethel A. M. E. Church, New Haven, Conn.

Register Vernon delivered an address last Thursday evening in Quinn Chapel, Chicago.

The letters of Dr. W. M. Davenport in the Star of Zion are very interesting. We are informed that Mr. J. W. Wheeler, editor of the Palladium, who was hurt in the street car accident, is improving.

Collier's issue, of February 9th, is a Lincoln number. The main features deal with the life and work of the great Abraham Lincoln. The picturesque as well as the political side of the Lincoln-Douglass debate is treated, and some intimate description of Lincoln during the crisis of the civil war.

The Colored World, one of the leading publications of this age, published by Mr. E. A. Shanklin, Columbus, Ohio, begins the publication in chapters of a "Peculiar People," by Mrs. Arabella V. Chase, February 9. Read the World.

The Colored World has aroused the people of Columbus to the point of combining, and they are planning for a monster department store.

Representative Martin B. Madden says he intends to try to secure for the District of Columbia better street service.

Mr. Wm. B. Crowley, superintendent Special Delivery of C. P. O., died last Tuesday.

The Dallas Express speaks in glowing terms of the progress of Dallas, Texas, and admits itself to be greatest Negro paper published in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Horston, of Atlanta, Ga., celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage the 24th of January at their home, 185 W. Mitchell street, Atlanta.

Notwithstanding Alexandria, Va., is along in years, very little besides a small amount of talk has been done about having an exhibit at Jamestown.

Mr. Fred McMillen, a graduate of Atlanta University, who won the Howard scholarship, expects to take up the study of medicine.

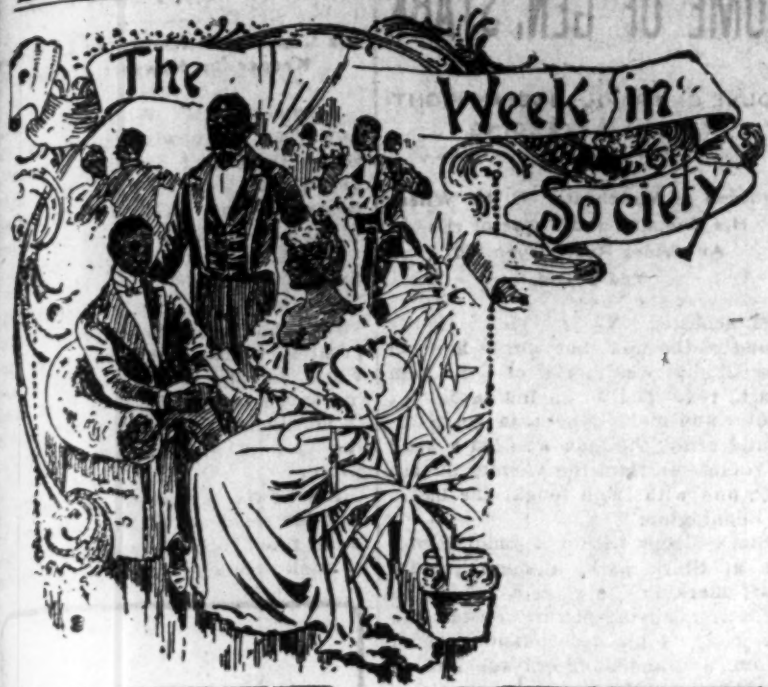
Capt. Jas. F. Oyster, a member of the Board of Education, was a member of the jury in a mock court trial at Foundry M. E. Church last Thursday evening.

An increase of from 6 to 25 per cent has been granted the conductors, other trainmen and yardmen of the Southern Railway by the company.

Raymond Meyer, a school boy of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was bitten January 19 by a dog, died of hydrophobia last Wednesday night.

Miss Mary B. Anthony, a devoted sister of the late Miss Susan B. Anthony, died at home last Tuesday in her 80th year.

Representative Murphy's bill to abolish tipping in the District of Columbia is not meeting with much success. To begin with, some people want all for self and others to have nothing—proprietors of hotels, etc., not being able to pay their waiters big wages, are compelled to allow them to accept tips. As it is, wages in the District of Columbia are at the lowest scale.



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Paul Desolines Scott, son of Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Scott, has not been well. He will return home this week. While here he will devote some of his time to study, under the guidance of a private instructor, returning to school in Cambridge, Mass., in the fall.

Prof. Kelly Miller was the guest of Mrs. Jas. Lee of Columbus avenue during his visit to Boston.

Mrs. Mary Banks of Springfield, Mass., is here visiting friends.

Mrs. Thos. Buckner of 18th street went to Boston to make a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. E. Williams.

Mr. John W. Robinson of Clarksburg, W. Va., reached this city a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Ross have located permanently in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Fennella Steele, formerly of Richmond, Va., is gradually improving from her recent illness.

Mrs. Arabella V. Chase, who has been very sick, is slowly recovering.

Mrs. E. L. Benson has returned to the city from Jersey City, where she spent a pleasant time, as the guest of Mrs. J. H. Fletcher of 39 Maxwell street.

Mr. L. A. McDonald has arrived in the city from the Southland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Broughton of Atlanta, Ga., have come to Washington to reside permanently.

Among the recent arrivals in Washington are Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Johnson of Iowa.

Rev. W. H. Scott of Boston, Mass., is visiting the city, the guest of Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Howard.

Mr. John Chinn, Jr., of the 10th Cavalry, arrived in the city last week to attend the funeral of his father, Mr. John Chinn, Sr.

Dr. Mossell of Philadelphia, Pa., was one of the guests at the reception of Hon. W. T. Vernon, Wednesday, January 30.

Miss Lottie Hughes of 11th street expects to have Miss Mayme Day of Brooklyn, N. Y., to visit her next week.

Mr. Benjamin of St. Augustine's Church, is dangerously ill at his home in Hanover street.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the 10th Street Baptist Church held an interesting meeting Tuesday evening, February 5, subject, "What Christian Endeavor means to me."

Dr. Charles Purvis is in the city giving a series of lectures at the Medical Department of Howard University.

Mr. A. H. Logan of the Medical Department has not heard from his parents in Kingston, Jamaica, as yet.

Dr. Phil Brooks of 3rd street, S. W., is convalescent.

Master Bernard McGuinn has returned to the city from New York, where he has been visiting relatives.

Charles Davis, the little son of Mrs. Essie Davis, is ill at Freedman's Hospital.

Mrs. Bertie Hawkins has returned from Atlantic City. She is the guest of Mrs. Brown of N street, N. W.

It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at the reception given by the Athletic Association of the M street high school.

Miss Lulu Jordan has given up her school in Virginia on account of the inconvenience to the cars.

Register W. T. Vernon left the city Wednesday for the West. He spoke in Chicago, Ill., on the 7th, and from there he will go to Kansas City, Kans., and Topeka. He will be gone three weeks.

Mr. W. W. Fisher of Topeka, Kans., was in the city this week, the guest of Register W. T. Vernon. He accompanied the Register on his Western trip.

Mr. W. L. Waller of New York was in the city last week.

Dr. S. M. Pierre will be able to be out in a few days. He has been under the medical care of Dr. A. M. Curtis.

Miss Victoria Jones who has been ill for several weeks, is out again, greatly to the gratification of her many friends.

Rev. J. Anderson Taylor, who has

coming book, Negro Saxon. This is a new name given the colored Americans.

Miss Bertie Mason sang very sweetly two solos. She was recalled to repeat.

The papers were discussed by W. Calvin Chase, R. T. Toomy, Prof. T. M. Dent, Mr. Fassett, Mr. Matthews and others.

Prof. T. M. Dent will read tomorrow, "Do We Hide Crime?"

Rev. B. T. Perkins of Mt. Zion M. E. Church addressed the Bethel Literary and Historical Association on Tuesday night, subject, "Some Literary Attractions of the Bible." It was a masterly tribute to that splendid Book of Books, "The Bible."

Those who heard it confessed it a great treat. It was indeed worth coming through the snow to hear.

February 12 promises to be a great night. Rev. W. Bishop Johnson will deliver an address on Frederick Douglass. Music by Second Baptist choir. Solos, "Plea of the Oppressed," and "Ethiopia Christ Song."

The Dunbar Literary was well attended last Sunday afternoon at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, D street, S. W., Rev. P. A. Wallace, pastor. The President, Mrs. H. A. Davis, introduced the following speakers: Mr. Thomas L. Jones, whose subject was The Effect of Literature in the Formation of Character. Dr. Williams spoke upon the needs of the colored hospital established in the South-west by the Colored Medical Fraternity; he spoke of the great benefit both white and colored had derived from the treatment that they had received at the hospital, and made an eloquent appeal for assistance. Attorney Jones' subject was handled in a scholarly manner. He captivated his audience. The next speaker, A. M. Gordon, also spoke on an interesting subject, The Treatment of the Negro in this Country as Compared with that of the Jews in Russia. The people were highly entertained and showed their appreciation. The musical part of the program was conducted by Madame Clinkscales and a very fine tenor soloist, Mr. Joseph Carroll. Their selections were classical and finely rendered. The meeting was closed after the subjects of the speakers were discussed by Attorney George Heard and Mr. Severson, and Miss Estelle Brown. A vote of thanks was tendered the talent by the society and Rev. Severson announced the benediction.

A meeting of the Dunbar Literary Post No. 1 was held at Nash. Mem. M. E. Church, Rev. C. C. Brown, pastor, 16th and Levi streets, N. E. The church was crowded to hear Hon. J. C. Dancy, who was introduced by Mrs. H. A. Davis, the organizer, at the solicitation of Mrs. Mary Brown, the president of the Literary. Mr. Dancy made the address of the evening in his usual eloquent way. The most delightful feature of the evening was the large attendance of young folk, who appeared to be thirsty for knowledge and to drink with relish every point made in Mr. Dancy's speech which was filled with bright hopes for the future. A duet was sung by Mrs. Cordelia Carroll and Miss Janie Johnson. Rev. Brown also made an able speech on the life and example of Toussaint Louverture.

Mr. George A. Barrier, of Detroit, Mich., father of Dr. Fred Pelham Barrier, assistant demonstrator in the dental department of Howard Medical School, died suddenly in his home city Sunday night. The deceased was the brother of Miss Ella Barrier, principal of Langston School, and Mrs. Fannie Barrier-Williams of Chicago; also brother-in-law of Mr. Robert A. Pelham of the Census Office. Dr. Barrier left Monday to attend the funeral which took place Wednesday.

Mr. Jos. Newman was tendered a grand collation by the choir members of Met. A. M. E. Zion Church, D street, S. W., of which he is director. After the repast he was presented with a handsome Morris chair and a box of fine cigars. From appearance he seems to be the most popular man in the church.

SCHOOLS HONOR DOUGLASS. Evening Classes of the Business Department and Special Departments of the Armstrong Manual Training School have arranged an interesting program in honor of the birthday of Frederick Douglass. This will consist of the rendering of extracts of the speeches of Douglass and original addresses by members of the evening classes; special music by a selected quartette, and a short address by one of our most prominent public men.

Lincoln Also. Advantage will also be taken of this opportunity to pay brief but fitting tribute to Abraham Lincoln. The regular classes in English have recently made a study of his famous Gettysburg speech as well as of his biography. And it has been decided to incorporate some of this work in the celebration.

The exercises will be held on the evening of February 13 (Wednesday), this day coming in between the birthdays of Lincoln and Douglass.

At the conclusion of his paper Prof. Ferris made an interesting talk on his

REGISTER VERNON DINED

Continued From 1st. Page

Dr. W. Lofton, Rev. S. L. Corrothers, Rev. C. H. Steptoe.

Dr. Morsell, of Philadelphia, Pa. Porter, N. E. Weatherless, R. R. Horner, L. Melendez King, Thomas L. Jones.

Wyoming—D. D. Moore.

OUR POLITICAL DUTY.

At the banquet given to Register W. T. Vernon Wednesday evening, January 30, Ex-Justice E. M. Hewlett spoke as follows of our political duty:

I am asked to respond to the toast, "Our Political Duty." It does seem strange that in a republic like this any class or set of citizens should have a political duty to perform different from the other citizens. It is nevertheless true.

It has been said repeatedly that the Constitution of the United States was made exclusively by and for the white race. It is, nevertheless, a fact that in five of the thirteen original States, colored persons then possessed the elective franchise, and were of course a part of those by whom the constitution was established. This being a fact the Constitution was not made exclusively by the white race. It has also been said that it was made for the white race. Is this not contradicted by its opening declaration, wherein it is stated that it was ordained and established by the people of the United States for themselves and their posterity? Now, as free colored persons were then citizens of at least five states, and therefore part of the people of the United States, they must have been among those for whom and whose posterity our constitution was ordained and established. How did the negro conduct himself as citizen and soldier before, and how since the adoption of our constitution? When the mother country was oppressing the colonies in every conceivable manner until it became unbearable. Whose blood was the first to flow in the streets of Boston in defense of our country? It was the blood of Crispus Attucks, a Negro and a runaway slave. At the battle of Bunker Hill, on that memorable 17th of June, 1775, when everything looked dark and gloomy for us, who was it that fired the fatal shot that pierced the heart of Major Pitcairn, and turned defeat into a glorious victory? It was Peter Salem, a Negro soldier, once a slave. Suffice it to say that the Negro has fought bravely and shed his blood freely in every conflict on land and sea in which this country has been engaged. During the American conflict, when our arms were covered with disaster, when the last hope of success had almost fled, who was it that responded to a call for help and saved the Union cause? It was the despised American Negro. Who was it that was second to none, in bravery, in the war with Spain, and saved our soldiers from annihilation at San Juan Hill? It was the American Negro. And in spite of our record as soldiers in defense of our country, in spite of our advancement mentally, morally and materially, what, what, I say, has our country done and is she doing for us in return? The government that we fought to save shuts the door at West Point and Annapolis in our faces, and throws it wide open for the sons of those who fought to destroy the Union.

The government has allowed the Negro to be disfranchised in many of the States, Jim Crow laws are being passed to humiliate him and Jim Crow cars are allowed to enter the Capital City of the nation, and in sight of the White House. In most places he is discriminated against in places of public amusement, in hotels and restaurants, and all of this under Republican rule. What then, my friend, is our political duty? The Negro has been following the Republican party in season and out of season. This party is no longer the party of Sumner, Wilson, Morton, Butler and that host of mental giants who believed in and contended for the political and civil rights of all men regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. How are we to regain what we have lost, and lost largely through no fault of our own. Can we regain it by going over to the Democracy? No, no, a thousand times no. There is no hope for the Negro in the fiery furnace of Democracy. I would welcome the advent of any party that would offer more hope than the Republican party. What then is our political duty? First, we must learn to be men and hold the interests of the race above self. Second, we must stop fighting each other and turn our guns towards the common enemy. Third, we must contend for our every manhood right within the apathy. The prominent men of our race must be a unit in this matter. No office is worth holding, if you hold it at the sacrifice of your conscience, at the expense of your race and your manhood. I have found this to be true of many prominent men of the race; you may pierce their hands and feet with nails, even stick them in their heads, but they never cause the lockjaw. Let these same men be appointed to some small office, and the moment they receive their commission, their jaws become locked, as far as the defense of their race is concerned, and long as the office is held. Our surest remedy for these political wrongs is



JUDGE E. M. HEWLETT

the proper use of the ballot in the Congressional Districts and States where we hold the balance of power and a united and systematic agitation whenever any manhood right is abridged or assailed. I am one of those who believe in agitation. Had it not been for the persistent agitation of the slavery question by Garrison, Phillips, our own Douglass and a few others, slavery might have existed in this country today. It is our duty whenever a man presents himself for political preferment to get from him a pledge that he will fight Jim Crowism, disfranchisement and discriminations of all kinds against our race; that he will not support any man for office who is not in favor of and will not contend for equal rights and privileges for all men. If these men deceive us, kill them politically and try others. You will soon find those who will do your bidding, from fear of political death if nothing more. I believe it is best in local affairs to disregard party lines and support the persons whom you think will best serve the interests of all the people in your locality. The more prominent a man is politically, the more persistent and determined should he be in insisting upon all the manhood rights that are accorded others.

We should ask no favors, but demand our rights. Now, my friend, to the health of our distinguished guest, Hon. W. T. Vernon, and that gallant soldier, peerless statesman and foremost defender of the rights of man, our next President, Joseph B. Foraker!

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Continued from 4th Page.

sins; they are perplexed because their belief in the Bible is being shattered by the newer criticism; they realize the utter inability of their own churches to meet the great evils of the day: divorce, race-suicide, socialism, irreligious education, indifference, and unbelief.

There is also a vast body of men and women who have left the churches of their fathers, and are living as unbelievers, boasting openly that they are morally better than church-goers, yet inwardly feeling the despair of the soul which is alien to God and his Christ.

Many of these souls look toward the Catholic Church as the one hope of humanity, but their false views of her doctrines prevent them from studying her claims. They deem her

the enemy of reason, progress, liberty and enlightenment; they think that she is in some way opposed to the Bible; they look upon her as a vast externalism, coming between the soul and its God; they are, forsooth, scandalized at the wicked lives of some of her members; they ascribe to her may immoral doctrines and practices.

Indeed, so black is the picture often painted by those whom they are taught to respect from childhood, that you cannot blame them for hating the Catholic Church. Have you ever reflected that there are calumnies, misrepresentations, falsehoods, prejudices which a little study will do away with forever? Have you ever reflected that if your position is historically one of protest, it is your bounden duty to know the doctrine of the Church you protest against?

Come and hear, then, what the oldest Church has to say for herself. Learn her doctrines at first hand. Do not condemn her unheard. If you come in the spirit of Christ you will find her a great upholder of the rights of God and man, the one divine teacher to lead your soul to Christ the Lord.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones, after very interesting services at the Trinity Baptist Church last Sunday evening, in the presence of a large congregation stated that the trustees would begin to build their new church next spring.

There were fully two hundred and fifty persons last Sabbath, notwithstanding the severe cold weather. The pulpit has been by occupied by the friends of the pastor, who have taken a great deal of interest in encouraging the people. The membership of the church has increased one hundred since the organization of the new church.

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TO GET ALGER'S TOGA

W. A. SMITH WILL BE NEW SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN.

Interesting Story of His Rise from Newsboy to Position of Wealth and Prominence—His Record in Congress.

Lansing, Mich.—In succession to Russell A. Alger, a native son of the Wolverine state is to represent Michigan in the United States senate. After one of the most exciting political campaigns ever fought in the two-penninsula commonwealth, William Alden Smith of Grand Rapids, congressman, editor, banker, railway man, merchant, millionaire and man of affairs, has grasped the toga. In so doing he has smashed the old Republican machine of the state, erected a new organization and paved the way for the retirement of Senator Julius Caesar Burrows, the statesman from Kalamazoo. From now until a new champion appears and conquers the field Senator Smith and Gov. Warner will control the political patronage of the state and, according to present indications, use it judiciously for the purpose of placing William C. McMillan of Detroit in the senatorial garment upon which Burrows has a lien until 1911.

Mr. Smith is 48 years old and a native of Dowagiac, Mich. He was educated in the public schools and went with his family to Grand Rapids when he was 12 years old.

In Grand Rapids he began his career of self-reliance by selling popcorn and newspapers and running errands, for the family was poor. He turned all his earnings over to his parents for the family support.

The stepping stone of his political career was his appointment as a page in the house of representatives of the state.

Finding that another boy had secured a position as messenger boy, for which he had applied to his home representative, he trudged the 25 miles from Grand Rapids to Ionia to solicit in person from Lieutenant Governor Sessions a position as messenger.



WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH.
(He Will Succeed Alger as Senator from Michigan.)

ger to the senate. His ambitions in this direction were dashed, for he was told that there were no vacancies, but he was undaunted. He made his way to Lansing on the opening day of the session, and his persistence brought him the appointment as page from Speaker John T. Rich.

His first winter in the legislature as a page gave him a wide acquaintance with men in the state. It strengthened a determination he had formed to become a lawyer, and he took up the reading of law in the office of Burch & Montgomery, and at the age of 24 was admitted to the bar. He soon became associated with Fred W. Stevens, and later the firm became Smiley, Smith & Stevens.

He became general counsel for the Chicago & West Michigan and for the Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western railroads, and under Gov. Luce was appointed state game warden for his work in the campaign, in which Luce was elected.

Mr. Smith built a logging railroad from Rapid City to Kalkaska and Stratford a distance of 44 miles, ten years ago, to tap a tract of lumber on the Upper Manistee river, which had been left uncut because of its distance from the railroads. Later he built a line from Lowell to Hastings. For this work he received \$100,000 in stock which was considered worthless. He held it until the Peré Marquette had use for the branch, then sold it at par.

Mr. Smith was first elected to congress in 1894. He was reelected in 1896, and with increased majorities each two years since, until in 1904 his majority was nearly 18,000. In 1906 the Democrats placed no candidate in the field against him.

In the years he has served in congress he has developed into one of the strong men of the house. He voted for the employers' liability bill, voted for the absolute control of the corporations by congress, and first and foremost has at all times advocated the amendment of the constitution of the United States to provide for the election of United States senators by the people.

Besides being a lawyer and a politician, the new senator is a good business man and a money-maker. He is interested in enterprises in his home city and elsewhere and is vice president of the Peoples' Savings bank of Grand Rapids. He also owns the Grand Rapids Herald, the paper which he peddled when a boy. On the intellectual side it may be mentioned that Dartmouth college gave him the degree of master of arts in June, 1901.

"FATHER OF ARMY ATHLETICS."

Capt. Koehler Convicted for Disrespect to Superiors.

Washington.—Capt. L. M. Koehler, of the Fourth United States cavalry, in the Philippines, seems to have got himself into trouble by his disregard of army etiquette in his zeal to provide for the comfort of his men. He has been found guilty by court-martial of making "vexatious" charges against Maj. Hugh L. Scott and of using disrespectful language toward Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood.

The trouble is the outgrowth of a dispute between Maj. Scott and Capt. Koehler previous to the fight at Mount Dajo last March. Maj. Scott was in command.

When the Fourth cavalry troops took their station at this place there were poor accommodations for the



CAPT. L. M. KOEHLER.
(Found Guilty of Making "Vexatious" Charges Against Superiors.)

enlisted men and horses. Capt. Koehler requested an improvement in the way of better quarters for his men, and when Maj. Scott paid no attention to this Capt. Koehler sent a communication through military channels charging him with neglect and with not attending to his duties as a commanding officer.

Maj. Gen. Wood ordered Capt. Koehler court-martialed for disrespect to Maj. Scott. The court-martial found Capt. Koehler's charges against Scott were unnecessary and vexatious, but did not say they were untrue.

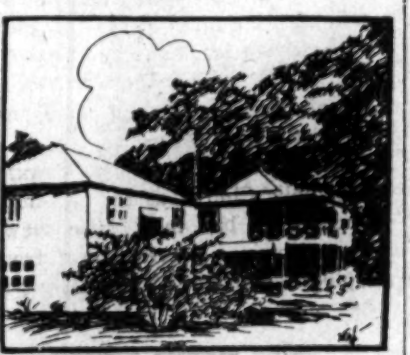
After the finding of the court-martial had been approved Gen. Wood reprimanded Capt. Koehler, whereupon the captain appealed from the reprimand to the secretary of war and in doing so sent a strong letter through the military channels, in which he accused Gen. Wood of prejudice and of trying to shield Maj. Scott. It is for this letter that Capt. Koehler underwent his second court-martial, which has just convicted him. He will lose several numbers in grades.

Capt. Koehler is from Milwaukee. He began the practice of gymnastics when he was nine years old, and was the world's all-around gymnast and athlete when, in 1885, President Arthur appointed him swordmaster at the West Point military academy. He for years was head coach of the football team at West Point, and is known as the "Father of Athletics in the Army."

TO BUY STEVENSON HOME.

German Government Orders Purchase of Vailima in Samoa.

New York.—The governor of German Samoa has been authorized to purchase Vailima, the home of the late



Stevenson Home Near Apia, Samoa.

Robert Louis Stevenson, near Apia, for a government residence. It would puzzle an architect and his clerk to draw the ground plan of this structure and it would be an equal problem to draft any of its elevations. It seems to consist of two houses put together at the corners and held in this association by a porch. In such a climate a porch on many accounts is the most habitable, certainly the most generally inhabited part of a house. The Vailima porch in every particular is of the uncertain character of the house or houses of which it is a part. One stretch of it is entirely on the ground floor, another stretch has two stories—in fact, there is one stretch of this porch which clings to the second story without any ground support at all. Some of it is open to breeze and sun, some is shaded by lattices and climbing vines, still other parts are boarded over to form odd rooms which were hastily run up to suit the needs of the tenants. The older section of the house contains a large parlor, so dark and shaded as to seem cool, and overhead are the living apartments. In like manner the chief theme of the newer part of the house is the dining-room, with a library and a small writing-room overhead.

Nose-bleed is frequently caused by not minding your own business. It may be cured by calling the police and diving into the nearest drug store.

To Defend Thaw.



From stereograph, copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Delmas, although unknown in the East, has made an enviable record for himself as a criminal lawyer on the Pacific coast. He will aid in the defense of Harry Kendall Thaw at his trial for the murder of Stanford White.

FORT OF '76 FOUND

SECRET REFUGE IN BOSTON RECALLS REVOLUTION.

Wonderful Network of Concealed Rooms and Trap Floors Disclosed Accidentally in a Raid Made on a Gamblers' Den.

Boston.—A wonderful network of concealed rooms, secret passages and trap floors, sufficient to serve as a hiding place for a score of men, and probably secret meeting places during the revolutionary war for the colonists, have been unearthed by Chief T. O. Urquhart of the Arlington police as the result of a raid on the famous old Cooper Tavern, on Massachusetts avenue, Arlington.

The raid followed the issuance of a warrant for a search for liquor, but so astounding were the discoveries that Chief Urquhart will continue his search until he has laid bare all the secrets of the famous old hostelry.

The discoveries so far show that the old house is literally honeycombed with secret rooms and passages, in one of which was found a full gambling layout. Early in the raid a patrol wagon full of liquor was taken from the place and liquor of every kind from champagne to beer was located. The place was being conducted by Louis and Ida Brown and run without an innholder's license.

Cooper's Tavern was built prior to the revolutionary war and was immortalized by the martyred deaths of Jabez and Jason Winslow, who made their last stand behind its stone windows hemmed in by the British legions in April, 1775. Others in the building at the time disappeared, and it has always been thought they escaped by secret recesses.

It fell to the lot of gamblers, the police say, to discover the hidden haunts, and their knowledge was guarded well. The police at the raid discovered that the foundation wall seemed too short for the actual support of the walls of the building, and, digging down, laid bare a complete room—small but compact. Inspired by their discovery, the police continued in their search, and will not rest until the entire inside of the building is torn away.

HORSE GETS LIFE PENSION.

Pete of Fairbanks First Horse in Tanana Valley, Alaska.

Seattle, Wash.—Pete of Fairbanks is probably the first horse in Alaska to be retired at the age of 12 years on a life pension. Pete is also the first horse ever taken into the Tanana valley.

Pete arrived in the city from the north the other day in charge of H. E. Gardner, of Fairbanks, who brought the horse down for his owner, Ed. Rucker, of Cleary Creek. Pete was one of the original discoverers of Pedro creek, the find which made Fairbanks and helped to found Becker's fortunes.

When the Pedro and Gilmore party went into the Fairbanks country from Circle City in the fall of 1901 Pete was one of the expedition, lashed as a pack horse by Mr. Becker. For this consideration when the famous Pedro creek was located a claim was staked for Becker. This was the foundation of his fortunes. Later he acquired a fraction between 11 and 12 on Cleary creek, and to-day Mr. Becker is worth \$150,000.

Everybody in Fairbanks knows Pete. He is a fine horse and just in his prime. He has been used for packing and odd jobs about Becker's claims, but now his master has decided the horse has earned enough for both, and intends to give him a good time for the rest of his days.

Pete was tired from his last long trip. Mr. Gardner drove the horse 376 miles, and arrived on the coast just in time to catch the Pennsylvania.

RECORDS EXPERIENCE IN DIARY.

One of Peary's Men Tells of Hardships of Recent "Dash to Pole."

New York.—Supplementing the remarkable record contained in the little thumbmarked diary with vivid narratives, Charles Henry Clark, one of the men who accompanied Peary on his trip which resulted in reaching "farthest north," told of the trip and his experiences in the Arctic regions.

At one time the party wandered for days over trackless fields of ice. Their food gave out and they were forced to eat their dogs to keep from starving. Weakened by famine Clark wrote on that day in his diary:

"May 5, 1906, Saturday.—We are lost and must die on this trip. I will make peace with God."

"CHARLES HENRY CLARK." The diary, one of the most remarkable documents ever written, contains accurate reflection of the horrors which assailed Clark and his men. Clark, whose home is in Boston, became a member of the Roosevelt, which had been built for Peary's Arctic dash, out of his love of adventure. He was a mechanic and enlisted as fireman. At the time the Arctic regions were reached he had so proved his worth to the commander that he was chosen, with six other men, to accompany Peary in the dash for the pole.

It was his duty to erect the caches in advance of Peary's base of supplies.

ENORMOUS SALT DEPOSIT.

Bed 15 Miles Long and Eight Wide Found in Utah.

Denver, Col.—During 1906 wonderful progress was made on the construction of the new Pacific coast line of the Denver & Rio Grande. Thirty-nine tunnels are being bored through the mountains. There is one 75-mile stretch of track that will cost \$100,000 a mile to build. The object of this expenditure in construction is to obtain a direct and low-grade route through the mountains.

Track is already laid from Salt Lake City nearly to the Nevada state line, a distance of nearly 90 miles. In California the track is laid into Oakland and Stockton. It is believed the entire line through to the coast will be in operation by January, 1909.

Among the curious things encountered in the construction work is an enormous deposit of pure salt, found on the west side of the Utah desert, not far from the Nevada state line. This singular deposit is 15 miles long and eight miles wide. Excavations to a depth of more than six feet are still in solid salt. The salt that has been found is suitable for stock, and can be readily refined for table use.

Unquestionably this section was once the bed of the great Salt lake, and even now may have a subterranean connection with that mysterious body of water, more than a hundred miles distant.

LONELY ONES ORGANIZE CLUB.

Unite to Drive Away Solitude Incident to Life in Great City.

New York.—There is no longer any excuse for men or women in this great city to suffer the pangs of loneliness. A club has been organized exclusively for the lonely ones. Eighty "lonlies," 40 men and 40 women, attended the second meeting of the organization the other afternoon.

Several young men, unknown to one another, chanced, at about the same time, to write letters to the newspapers telling how lonely they were in New York, especially on Sunday afternoon. Next these young men began writing to one another. Then they got acquainted and out of their acquaintance came the idea of getting the "lonlies" organized. It is said that Charles Knox, is really father of the club idea, and it was he who hired the hall and called the first meeting.

At the first meeting appeared Dr. Elmer Lee, and he took to the idea with a fervor that set it going with whirlwind momentum. Dr. Lee was named as temporary president.

HOME OF GEN. STARK

HOUSE OF FAMOUS INDIAN FIGHTER STILL STANDING.

Situated at Manchester, N. H., Where His Remains and Those of His Ancestors Rest—Over 150 Years Old.

Manchester, N. H.—This city is proud of the fact that within her soil lies all that was mortal of Gen. John Stark, renowned as an Indian fighter, hunter and major-general in the continental army, the man who led a band of volunteers from the vicinity of that city, and with them fought the battle of Bennington.

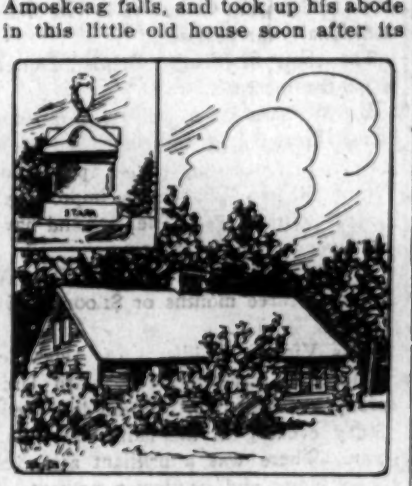
Stark sleeps within a small inclosure at Stark park, a small granite shaft marking the spot, as shown in the accompanying picture. Beside him are many of his descendants, one of whom, a granddaughter, was laid at rest there not long ago.

The city owns all the land surrounding the burial place, and is converting it into an attractive park. The site is one of the most beautiful in the entire valley of the Merrimac.

The house in which John Stark once lived is still standing in Manchester. It was erected in 1747, and occupies a strip of land which was given by the governor of Massachusetts to the soldiers who fought in the French and Indian wars. It is situated in a sunny, quiet recess formed by the interlaced branches of a lofty and majestic elm, directly at the east end of Amoskeag bridge, and is known as the "Paige" house, because a family by the name of Paige occupied it during the last half century.

The house is the oldest landmark of the days of pioneering in Manchester, and was built by Alexander McMurphy, who settled near Amoskeag falls, going to that locality from Londonderry. At the time that the structure was erected the present populous city of Manchester was known as "Harrington," afterward as Berryfield, and then Manchester.

John Stark moved from Londonderry, his birthplace, to the vicinity of Amoskeag falls, and took up his abode in this little old house soon after its



Stark House and Monument.

completion. There he lived, while carrying on his sawmill, which was close by, and it was while thus employed that he received news of the fighting at Concord and Lexington. Leaving the saw in the cut he rallied his neighbors and friends, as only John Stark knew how to do, and they left their bloody imprint on the red coats who moved to the assault against them at Bunker Hill on that memorable day in June more than a century and a quarter ago.

In this same house which his father left to fight the battles of the infant colonies, John Stark second lived, and there his children were born, one of whom, Eliza Robie, died recently at the age of 97.

The house faces the south, and its architecture is of the pattern which prevailed for dwellings at the time that it was built. It is low-posted, containing five commodious rooms on the ground floor and two unfinished rooms in the second story.

When the house was first built the L contained a spinning room, and was used by "Molly" Stark for this purpose. In 1860 the L was converted into a livingroom.

The walls of each room are paneled, and the high oak mantels, the great fireplaces, the primitive cupboards and the warming seats are fit illustrations of the value of this little old cottage as a relic of the eighteenth century.

In the kitchen fireplace today hangs the identical crane which was there in place when John Stark occupied the house 150 years ago.

Near the front door is a lilac bush which is said to have been set out by John Stark second more than 100 years ago.

On Gen. Stark's return from the victories at Bennington and Saratoga he built him a house on the River road, half a mile distant from the house, where he had been living when the news from Lexington aroused his martial ardor and caused him to respond to the call to arms.

The house is a landmark of which the city of Manchester may well be proud, and it is the hope of many that some one of the numerous patriotic societies may begin a movement which will insure it being preserved to posterity in the same form that it is today.

Stark died May 8, 1820, and it is the anticipation of Manchester people that some day the national government will erect an equestrian statue over his remains.

If you are fat, get thin; if thin, get fat. Nature never meant you to be satisfied with your weight.

FIFTY YEARS ON A ROCK.

Ida Lewis Well Known as Lighthouse Keeper in Newport Harbor.

Newport, R. I.—With the coming new year Ida Lewis, known as the Grace Darling of America, celebrated her fiftieth year in the little lighthouse on Lime rock, Newport harbor, of which she is in charge as keeper.

As girl and woman Ida Lewis has lived a remarkable life. Her bravery and skill in handling a boat are well known, and her fame is secure as the greatest woman life saver in the world, for she has the credit of having saved no less than 18 lives, most of her rescues having been effected in the face of extreme danger and in winter.

Ida Lewis is known personally to half the residents of Newport, and by sight practically to all. In her cat boat she comes daily to Newport for



Miss Lewis and Her Island.

her household supplies, accompanied by a big dog, and the weather must be severe indeed to keep her away.

As keeper of the Lime island lighthouse, to which post she was appointed, in recognition of her bravery and record as a life-saver, on the death of her father, Miss Lewis has shown herself as careful and efficient as a man could be. She is one of the few women in such a position.

She cared for the light several years before appointed keeper, when her father, because of sickness, was unable to perform his duties. At the same time she helped keep house and rowed her younger sisters to Newport daily to school.

She was appointed keeper of the light in 1879 at a salary of \$750 a year, and has performed her duties without a break ever since.

Although she will be 65 years old in February, Miss Lewis is a younger-looking woman, and is as active as she was 25 years ago.

Ida Lewis' first rescue was in 1858, when, a girl of 16, she saved four young men from an overturned boat in Newport harbor on a windy night. In February, 1868, she saved three drunken soldiers from the icy waters of Newport harbor, into which they had fallen from a skiff.

In January, 1867, she rescued three Irish laborers who had swamped a boat while pursuing a frightened flock of sheep which had taken to the water.

Two weeks later she rescued a man from the masthead of a sunken boat near Goat island, Newport harbor.

On March 29, 1869, she rescued two soldiers and a boy from an upturned boat in biting cold. All were helpless when she reached them. For this rescue congress awarded her a gold medal and she received the thanks of the state of Rhode Island.

This act made her name famous and she was showered with attentions from societies and individuals in all parts of the country.

These are but the chief of her rescues.

CHASED FOR FOUR YEARS.

Dr. Flower, Embezzler of \$1,000,000, Captured.

Philadelphia.—Dr. Richard C. Flower, a fugitive from justice since 1903, has been arrested here. Detectives



DR. R. C. FLOWER.
(Alleged to Be One of the Leading Embezzlers of America.)

regard Flower as the most colossal mine swindler of the age; and declare that his embezzlements will amount to \$1,000,000. Flower has been chased for four years, and he was found in an office building here promoting another swindle.

In 1903 Flower was arrested and released on bail, the bond having been signed by the 74-year-old widow of Richard A. Storrs, which she had to pay. In addition the widow had loaded up with \$100,000 worth of stock that had no market value.

The amount Flower is said to have received from credulous people is the most beyond belief. Through the Spentazuma Mining company he got \$350,000, through the Arizona & East-ern company, \$550,000; through the Blue Ridge mine, \$450,000; through the Pan-American Mining company, \$150,000, and smaller amounts in many companies.

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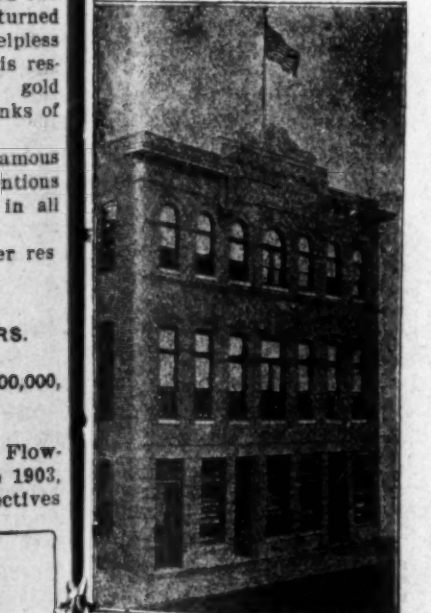
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—HAS THE ELOPING HABIT.
Third Time Girl Sixteen Years Old Leaves Home.
New York.—Mrs. Hilda Simons of Britton street, Concord, Staten Island, called at police headquarters in Stapleton, and asked help in looking for her 16-year-old daughter Hilda, who had been missing since November 19.
The young girl, who is exceptionally pretty, said when she left that she was going shopping in Stapleton and would return in an hour.
Nothing has been seen or heard of her by her mother since.
When she left home she wore a black dress, a tan coat and a big black picture hat.
When Mrs. Simons was seen she said she was inclined to believe that her daughter eloped with a young man employed by the Richmond Light and Railroad company.
This is the third time within two months that the girl has run away. On the first occasion she was found riding in a trolley car in Port Richmond after midnight with the young man and was taken home. On the second occasion she was found in Elizabethport.

DISCHARGE THE CATS.
New York Post Office Officials Decide That They Eat Too Much.

New York.—Removals from the department of mouse catching in the general post office are expected within the next few days. The number of cats in the basement has increased to such an extent that it is impossible to keep their feed within the government appropriation of five dollars a month. Some of them must go, and the public which may be interested in pest-class cats of the right stamp.

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ESTABLISHED JAN. 27, 1897.
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requested to call and make selections.
Some of the cats there descended from the original belled cat which lived in the post office when the building was down on Nassau street many years ago. They can pounce on mice like an old-time dating stamp on a registered letter.
Queen Helena is an Artist.
Naples.—Under the guidance of Sig. Casiasco, the artist, Queen Helena has perfected herself in the execution of water colors and pastels. Some of her pictures will be sent to an exhibition at Venice, but under an assumed name, as the queen wishes to keep her identity secret.

Asked to Decide Complexion.
Washington.—The school authorities of Washington have been called upon to decide whether a Filipino is white or colored. The problem was brought before them by Major M. F. Waltz, U. S. A., who sent a communication asking that his Filipino servant 22 years old, be admitted to the white schools of Washington. Major Waltz said that his servant had been denied admission to the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., on account of the prevailing race feeling. After much discussion the question was referred to a committee, which has not yet reported

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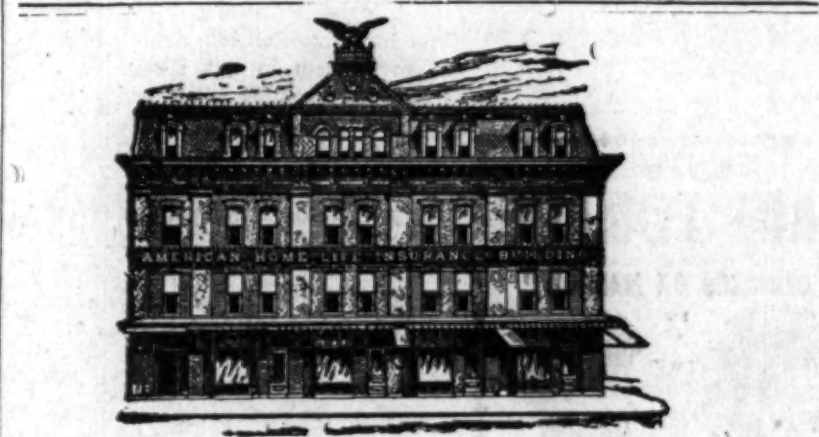
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LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY
Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Holding a Probate Court.
No. 14,114, Administration.

This is to give notice—
That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia, has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of Stewart Campbell, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of January, A. D. 1908; otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1907.

Carrie Campbell,
342 F street, S. W.
Attest: James Tanner, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thos. Walker, Attorney.

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Three newly furnished Rooms for rent, 1742 14th street, N. W.

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COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The recent act of Congress inaugurating compulsory education in the District of Columbia has resulted in great good. It will be seen from the report of the Truant Officer, Mrs. Ida R. Richardson, that she deserves much credit for bringing so many children to school. Below is an excerpt of her report from September 18 to December 18, 1906, one month:

Children reported, 400; visits to parents, 30; visits to school buildings, 105; visits in interest of the work, 29; results of visits, 3000 in the various schools; number letters written, 26; notices served, 29; cases in court, 3; increase in the Tenth Division, 556; increase in the Eleventh Division, 100; increase in the Twelfth Division, 300; increase in the Thirteenth Division, 59 (in one week; there being no sup. prin. total not given); total, 1,015.

This estimate was made from the reports of the supervising principals of the several divisions, showing the immediate effect of the Compulsory Education Law through influence brought to bear by ministers, police, and Attendance Officer.

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Formerly known as
"OXONIZED OX MARROW"
KINKY OR CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired without its length.
Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OXONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, kinky, curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment. No 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OXONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly scented and harmless, it is a solid necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children.
Ford's Hair Pomade ("OXONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1880, and has been used by thousands of people in all parts of the world. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as the use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT, and shiny. It is made only in Chicago and by us. That Ford's Hair Pomade ("OXONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 60 cent size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Fresh on each package. Refuse all others. Fill the bottles with every bottle. Price only 15 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or send for three bottles or \$2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to
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78 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Agents wanted everywhere.

CARDOZA LOSES CASE

COURT REFUSES TO ENJOIN TRIAL BY SCHOOL BOARD.
HOLDS APPOINTMENTS VALID

In Dismissing Injunction Suit Begun By Colored Supervising Principal of Schools Against Board of Education, Justice Gould Decides Act of Congress Creating That Body Is Constitutional.

Justice Gould, in Equity Court No. 2, Tuesday, refused to sign the temporary restraining order asked by Francis Cardozo, colored, supervising principal of the Thirteenth Division District Board of Education, to prevent it from trying him on charges of insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer of the schools. The court dismissed the injunction proceedings.

By the decision, the constitutionality of the act of Congress vesting the appointment of the members of the Board in the District Supreme Court judges is upheld and the legality of Cardozo's trial by the Board is affirmed. It was said that the case will be appealed.

In rendering his opinion throwing the proceedings out of his court Justice Gould said:

"I think this case should be disposed of at once, because of its importance and the questions involved. Being one of the parties originally responsible for the present Board's appointment, I approach the case with reluctance and some modesty.

"If I had not believed the selection of the Board of Education in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress was constitutional, I would not have participated in its selection. I have listened to the arguments here in the attitude of one who would require the citing of some authorities to change his opinion. However, I have given due weight to the arguments advanced.

"I regard the question of the constitutionality of the act of Congress prescribing the manner in which the Board of Education shall be appointed as definitely settled affirmatively by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, which held that the Federal Circuit Courts could legally, when clothed with authority so to do, appoint supervisors of elections.

"The Circuit Courts did exercise this power and were sustained. It occurs to me that there is nothing judicial in the appointment of election supervisors.

"I hold that it is not incongruous to vest in judges appointed for life and subject to no ulterior influences the power to appoint members of unpaid boards or officers whose only desire is the public weal, as is the case with this Board of Education. Too often the work of such boards is subjected to unfair criticism, and their efforts are misunderstood and unappreciated.

"I am in accord with the idea that there should be an absolute line of demarcation between the three coordinate branches of government—judicial, legislative, and executive. We have had almost all conceivable forms of government in this District, and I take it that this is an additional reason for sustaining the constitutionality of the act of Congress.

"I have not read closely all the charges of the specifications, but I cannot doubt that among them is one that, if proved, will warrant the removal of the accused from office.

"It is not required of a board that in framing its charges it shall be so careful or specific as is necessary in an indictment prepared by juries. All that is necessary is such fairness and definiteness as will enable the accused to prepare his defense. I think this has been done.

"There is another question involved here—the lack of jurisdiction of this court in this matter—and I have refrained from refusing this application on the ground of lack of jurisdiction only because the other questions came first as of more general importance. I have not found a single authority that would justify this court in assuming jurisdiction.

"I cannot see where this man (Cardozo) would be irreparably injured in a legal way by his trial before the Board of Education or his dismissal.

"If he is removed without just cause he can sue in a civil action and get relief. Also, if he is illegally tried and dismissed, then the remedy is by mandamus to compel his reinstatement in his position. That would be adequate remedy in law.

"I therefore dismiss the rule as against the Board of Education and refuse to issue a temporary restraining order."

Attorneys Henry E. Davis and Jas. A. Cobb presented the case for Cardozo, and Assistant District Attorney Stuart McNamara, counsel to the Board of Education, was prepared to present the Board's side, but was not called upon to make an argument.

Mr. Davis argued that while he could find no authority sustaining jurisdiction of an Equity Court in similar proceedings, it was possible for a Court of Equity to take jurisdiction where the possibility of injury was only problematical.

"Can I assume the verdict of the Board will be against your client?" asked Justice Gould.

"I do not want you to," answered Mr. Davis. "I say they have no right to try the case. There is no other remedy than by equity proceedings." Mr. Cobb made an argument attacking the constitutionality of the act of Congress.

"We are only asking you to do in advance what will be necessary to do after the Board has dismissed Cardozo. You said you could not assume the Board would dismiss Cardozo. If you heard the Board you might assume differently."

"I have not had the pleasure of being present at the trial," said Justice Gould. "It would not be proper for you to bring this before me. You can argue only the matter of record here."

Mr. Cobb then said: "Our client has already been put to great expense to defend himself and maintain his rights and collect his salary, and we would like to have this matter adjudged here finally."

Justice Gould responded: "It appears to me you have gone to much expense to compel the Board to grant trial of your case, and now you come forward with a declaration that there is no Board to sit in judgment or to give trial."

What I Saw And Heard

Well, it is amusing! The poor colored man who is defended by a Senator is afraid to come from under cover because the Administration has spotters out. The officeholder is spotted. He dare not say that his life is his own. I have been informed that the spotters are out to ascertain if any officeholder is endorsing the course of Senator Foraker. What do you think of that? In the Treasury Department there are several spotters out, and every effort is being made to find out whether colored officeholders sympathize with the anti-Administration forces. O! unhappy is the man who hangs on official favors.

I would advise colored officeholders not to express an opinion because they are watched.

An investigation of the Police Court building by Congress should be made at once. The two cages, one in the lower and the other in the upper court do not show civilized progress.

The Bethel Literary is progressing nicely. The new president, Miss Madra, is meeting with success.

There is yet a division among the colored Odd Fellows. It is to be regretted that such a strong organization should be divided.

The more the press attempts to deny the combat between Senator Foraker and the President the more the people are impressed that the two reports that appeared in the Post are true.

The new pastor of Shiloh impressed upon the people in a speech a few weeks ago that he had been to three colleges. He chastised the congregation to such an extent that one would conclude that he was talking to a lot of school children.

I understand that the President has changed his mind and will not appoint a Negro Surveyor at Cleveland, Ohio. No colored man with a grain of self-respect and manhood should accept the place, especially when he knows that the appointment would be made not for any love that the President has for the Negro, but to get even with Senator Foraker.

The President, the Republicans say, will not make the appointment because the white people of Ohio don't want it done.

I attended the Second Baptist Church Lyceum Sunday, and heard Prof. Ferris discuss his new question, the Anglo-Negro-American. This is a misnomer. The colored American is trying each year he lives to get away from himself. It is amusing to see colored people adopt new names. I don't object to improving conditions, but a people who represent existing conditions cannot change their names. Fairplay.

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25c.—Ox Marrow Pomade, makes curly hair straight, 19c.
Pure Almond Cold Cream, trial jar 10c. 1/4 lb. 25c. 1/2 lb. 40c. 1 lb. 60c.
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TO THE BEE SUBSCRIBERS.

The Bee's collector will call in person upon the subscribers, and it is requested that everyone have his money in readiness when he calls. It is inconvenient for the collector to call a second time. The management takes this opportunity of informing you to be prepared when he calls. Out-of-town subscribers will receive no more papers after this issue until they remit. This is the final notice, and if they do not receive a paper next week they will certainly know the cause.

Respectfully,
The Management.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

The sub-committee of the House set down on the resolution of Representative Sims of Tennessee, commending the President's action relative to he discharged colored soldiers.

The color line has been drawn at Berlin, Germany. Several cafes have posted notices, "Negroes not admitted."

The only mistake the colored brother makes in not working in harmony with his brother is the principle—"If I can't, you shall not." This is our main trouble. The sooner it is cut out, the better for the race. If the time is not here for us to unite, then it will never be here.

There are now 167,326 colored Masons in the United States. There are 42 Grand Lodges, with 2,525 subordinate lodges. These bodies own property to the value of \$1,500,395.

The Japanese of Texas are crowding out our people in domestic work. A great mass meeting of colored people was held to take action upon the mat-

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HIDDEN ISLES OF THE SEA.

Many a noble ship, richly laden with the proudest spoils of human industry and enterprise, and freighted with that which is dearer still—human life—has passed away with the morning sunlight glittering on its snowy canvas, passed away, never to arrive at its destination; passed away forever from the ken and knowledge of men as completely as if it had never been in existence.

What has become of those vanished argosies? Whither have they gone?



When the seas give up their dead, and the old ocean lays bare its secrets, the human skeletons, the virgin gold, the priceless gems, the costly jewels, and the wrecks of those vanished ships will be found strewn amid the tremendous passes and deep defiles of those submerged mountain ranges which are the backbones of old continents, upon those topmost peaks, projecting near the surface of the seas, these lost convoys have been dashed to destruction! The mariner's compass and the navigator's chart have not been able to protect commerce from the wreck and ruin of these submerged ridges, but the good ship "Columbia Club," richly laden with its precious cargo of "Columbia Club," the purest and best whiskey in the world, launched and navigated by William J. Donovan from the famous Baseball House, located at 1528 Seventh street, N. W., with the Stars and Stripes glittering from its gaff and defiance to all competitors thundering from its steel-clad turrets, has weathered every gale and returned safely from every voyage, because Mr. Donovan knows the highways of successful enterprise are strewn with the detritus of pretension and misrepresentation, and that quality alone, and quality strictly and strenuously adhered to, is the only chart and surest recommendation of those who wish to indulge in the delicious, stimulating, health-giving virtues of a truly honest American whiskey—the "Columbia Club."



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